

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 840.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1861.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
HAVERSTOCK HILL.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the Kingdom.
2,033 Children have been admitted; 769 since 1847.
281 are now in the schools.
68 have been received during the present year.
The next Election will occur in April. Forms to fill up for Candidates to be had on application.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.
CONTRIBUTIONS are greatly needed and very earnestly solicited to enable the Committee to receive a larger number of Orphans. The recent alterations afford room for 400 altogether.

COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS,
NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Heads of families and others, intending to join the above movement, are informed that application for enrolment should be made on or before the last day of the year. On and after January 1, 1862, extra expenses will be incurred.
A second periodical report is now ready, detailing past successes and future plans. The first report, with prospectus, may be had by inclosing stamp to Mr. Brame, Hon. Sec., 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.
N.B.—Those eligible for membership are capitalists, small farmers, and tradesmen; also, agricultural labourers and skilled mechanics. Cheap passage rates. Free grants of land. Pioneers sent to prepare the way.

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.
Instituted 1843.
The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 800 on the funds.
The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown a week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.
BENEFITS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq., (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street: John Gurney Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.
Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

BRITISH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.
(Established 1853), 10, CAMDEN-SQUARE, N.W.

PRESIDENT.
H. E. GURNEY, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Joseph Compton, Esq.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London.
The Very Rev. the Dean of William Janson, Esq.
Cardinal Samuel Morley, Esq.
John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., William Ewing, Esq.
Henry Pease, Esq., M.P. Sir G. Strickland, Bart.
TREASURER.
R. A. Wainwright, Esq., 24, Compton-terrace, Islington.
BANKERS.
Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

Those who desire to make themselves acquainted with the Society's operations, and results, and to aid in checking the national vice of smoking, are invited to apply for the Society's publications to the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, 10, Camden-square, N.W. As the Society desires to extend its labours to every county in the United Kingdom, considerable funds for this object are greatly needed.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent to the Treasurer, to the Bankers, or to the Secretary, with whom also sufferers from smoking may confidentially correspond.

THE NEW ZEALAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

78, Lombard-street, and 14, Cornhill, London.
Capital, 100,000l., with power of increase, in Shares of 10l. each.
The object of this Company is to bring within the reach of Capitalists here the large returns obtainable for money invested in the Colony of New Zealand.
The funds will be employed in the purchase of Lands and Sheep Stations, and similar investments of a safe character.
Application for Shares to be made to John Muir, Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, accompanied by remittance for the amount applied for, as the whole Capital is to be called up at once.

ANY Gentleman who is in possession of ORIGINAL PORTRAITS of Dr. JOHN OWEN, the Rev. JOHN HOWE, or other leading Ejected Nonconformist Ministers, will greatly oblige the Advertiser by communicating with him.
Address, C. T., Mr. Street, 30, Cornhill.

WANTED, in a FURNISHING and GENERAL IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, an IMPROVED or JUNIOR ASSISTANT (out of the house). A member of a Church.
Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Mr. Whale, Postmaster, Woolwich.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, or one who has served part of his time.

Apply, stating salary, references, &c., to Wm. S. Sheavyn, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, thoroughly acquainted with the GENERAL TRADE. Unexceptionable references indispensable. A Nonconformist preferred.

Apply, T. Hitchin, Draper, Middlewich.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Family Trade, a well-conducted YOUNG MAN, of good address, about Twenty. Must be well recommended from his last employer. A Window Dresser preferred.

Apply to John Watts, Draper, &c., Woolwich.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE for the COUNTING HOUSE, and one for the Drapery Branch of a large establishment in the country.

Apply, by letter, stating age, with reference of respectability, and specimen of handwriting, to Mr. Thomas White, Unicorn-street, Aldershot.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A GENTLEMAN, or a YOUTH, engaged in the City during the day, can be accommodated with a BEDROOM, and the USE of a SITTING ROOM with the family, with all the comforts of home, within half-an-hour's walk of the Bank and General Post-office, with partial board if required.

For terms, which are moderate, address, A. B., care of Mr. Pyle, Stationer, 1, Huggin-lane, Broad-street, Cheapside.

WANTED, for a highly-respectable middle-aged PERSON, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as HOUSE-KEEPER. Satisfactory references.

Address, 803, Post-office, Market Harborough.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, after Christmas, a well-instructed and experienced MASTER to CONDUCT a DAY SCHOOL, in connexion with a Congregational Church in the suburbs of London. The attendance of the School has varied from 170 to 220.

For particulars, apply, with references or testimonials, to Charles C. Ashmore, Esq., 6, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.

BOARDING-SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. POSTER.

Charge, 20l. per annum.
Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. VERNY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from BLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. A Circular forwarded upon application.
September, 1861.

EDUCATION in SCARBOROUGH.

The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., begs to intimate to Parents and Guardians of youth that he intends to OPEN a BOARDING-SCHOOL in Scarborough, Yorkshire, after Christmas next, to be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The special aim of the school will be to afford a course of tuition best adapted for the preparation of Young Gentlemen, either for efficiently occupying commercial spheres, or entering on a more advanced stage of study at any of the Universities.
The moral training of the Pupils will be an object of constant solicitude and care.
In order to secure thoroughness in every department, Assistant Masters will co-operate with the Principal.
Terms from Forty to Forty-five Guineas per annum.
Further particulars, with Testimonials and Prospectuses, will be furnished by the Rev. R. Baggins, Westborough Lodge, Scarborough, until the opening of the School.

REFERRERS.
The Rev. B. Baggins, Scarborough.
The Rev. J. Parsons, York.
The Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.
The Rev. Edward R. Couder, M.A., Leeds.
The Rev. Wm. M'Kerrow, D.D., Manchester.
The Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow.
The Rev. P. M'Dowall, M.A., Alloa, Scotland.
H. B. Shand, Esq., Advocate, Queen-street, Edinburgh.
W. P. Adams, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam, N.B.
The Rev. John Edmunds, D.D., 2, Leigh Villas, Hamilton-place, London.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 1, King William-street, London, E.C.

Established in the year 1834.
Committees in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
Agents throughout India.
The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to Forty-five per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000l. at the age of Thirty is now paying 15l. 2s. 7d. instead of 24l. 2s. 4d.
INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 780,000l.
M. R. IMPEY, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—9, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH, IS NOW, IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS, THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

I.—BONUS SYSTEM.

The LAST BONUS for the Seven years ending December, 1859, yielded Additions on the Sum Assured of from 1l. 17s. 6d. on the most recent Policies, up to 5l. 6s. per annum on the oldest Policies, which was equal, on an average, to from 50l. per cent. to 107l. per cent. of the Seven Premiums paid, and was one of the largest bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

II.—CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CASH VALUE is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining Members are benefited at the expense of the other.

III.—FUNDS AND REVENUE.

INVESTED FUNDS .. 23,700,000 | ANNUAL REVENUE .. 2,430,000
HUGH M'KEAN, CENTRAL AGENT.
London, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, Nov., 1861.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Major H. S. Ridge, 49, Pall-mall.
Benton Seeley, Bookseller, Islington-green.
Robertson and White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSALS LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR WITH ANY OF THE AGENTS, BEFORE 31st DECEMBER, WILL SECURE PARTICIPATION IN THE ABOVE ADVANTAGES, AND ALSO ONE BONUS MORE THAN PROPOSALS OF LATER DATE.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday, March 21, 1861, at the Chief Office, 47 and 48, King William-street, London, E.C., the following Report was unanimously adopted.

The NEW BUSINESS effected by the Company in the last six years, is as follows:—

Years.	Policies Issued.	Amount Assured.
1 1855	1,370	212,136
2 1856	970	169,184
3 1857	856	151,791
4 1858	804	127,227
5 1859	972	168,205
6 1860	1,152	185,634
Totals 6 years	6,122	1,004,187

Thus the new business of 1859 exceeded the new business of 1858 by 170 Policies, amounting 96,974l., and the new business of 1860 exceeds the new business of 1859 again by 180 Policies, amounting 20,429l.

The average yearly increase has thus been 1,020 New Policies, amounting 169,854l.

This satisfactory result shows the growth of public confidence in the Company, and it has been accomplished without increasing the Company's expenditure, and in one of the very worst years for Life Assurance of recent date; owing to a wet summer and bad harvest having impoverished the assuring classes.

The DEATH CLAIMS for the year 1860 have amounted to 3,753l. 4s. 2d., a sum very much below that provided by the Tables, thus maintaining that low rate of mortality which has hitherto distinguished the Company, and indicating the skill and care with which the lives assured have been selected.

With the exception of the cost of some alterations at the Head Office, for the more convenient transaction of the Company's business, the Expenditure of the Company would have shown a reduction as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the new business has been greater than that of any one of the last five years.

The PERIODICAL VALUATION has been made by the Actuary, and it appears, that after setting aside an ample reserve to meet future expenses, as well as providing for every liability of the Company under its Policies and otherwise, and making a full allowance for bad debts, &c., there remains a surplus as follows:—From the non-participating business divisible by the shareholders, 42l. 12s., in addition to 117l. premiums received on shares; and from the Assured business, 7,410l. 1s. 1d. available for the Policy-holders.

It is recommended that a reversionary bonus of 1l. per cent. per annum, from the date of the last division of profits, be declared on all policies for the whole of life, dated on or before December 31, 1858, and on other business entitled to participate in proportion, and that the remainder be carried to the next division of profits. Also that the premiums received on the Shares, with interest thereon, and the 42l. 12s. profits on the non-participating business, be capitalised, making altogether to the credit of the shareholders' profit account, 2,704l. 4s.; and that 2s. 4d. per share per annum be paid in addition to the original interest on each share, on which the first call has been fully paid up.

This will lay the foundation for an increased dividend at future triennial periods.

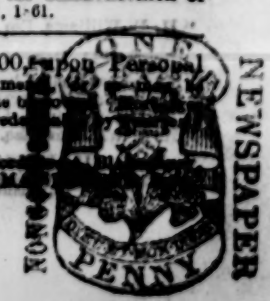
W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

Persons wishing to participate in the Third Division of Profits must enter prior to December 1, 1861.

LOANS from £20 to £1,000, upon Personal Security, repayable by instalments arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower, for any term not exceeding ten years, reduced by instalments.

Apply at the New National, 484, Oldgate, W.C.

THOMAS W.C.



THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.

For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN COVER, Esq., Chairman.
R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq.	Gardiner, B. W., Esq.
Bennett, C., Esq.	Groser, W., Esq.
Bunnell, P., Esq.	Lewis, G. C., Esq.
Burge, G. W., Esq.	Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Burton, J. R., Esq.	Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Adams, C. J., Esq. | Salter, E., Esq.

BANKERS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple Bar Branch.)

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

In this Company security and economy are combined. The Accumulated Fund is 193,000l.; Annual Income, 63,176l. Policies granted for the whole life, payable at death or at a certain age.

Prompt payment to the representatives of deceased members. No claim disputed on merely technical grounds. Claims already paid by the Company, 116,232l.

Information on all points connected with Life Assurance communicated immediately on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.
Offices, 32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 5l. weekly for injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 8, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

CASH PROMPTLY ADVANCED from a Private Source on Household Furniture, without Removal or Sureties. Also on Wine Warrants, Policies of Insurance, and Merchandise of all descriptions. Principals may apply personally (or by letter, enclosing one stamp), to Messrs. James and Co., Moor-ate-street Chambers, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Four.

Form of application and prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. Hassell, in his report on Taylor Brothers' Genuine Mustard, says:—"I find this Mustard perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, possessing a delicate flavour, and much pungency."

Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 15s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 39s. Railway carriage paid. No Agents, and to be obtained only of

HENRY BRETHER and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 8s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitien') respecting your wine."

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN."

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,
13, Bishopsgate Within, City.

GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY.

Seven Miles by Road, or Fifteen Minutes by Railway, From the LONDON STATION, YORK-ROAD, King's Cross.

GROUND AND INTERMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST.

For TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, apply at the Company's Office, 123, High Holborn, W.C.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 2s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5s. delivered free by rail.

THE NEW NEEDLES. H. WALKER, PATENTEE.

The "Glasgow Practical Mechanic" for June, 1859, says:—"The Ridged-eyed Needles embody an improvement which all sempstresses must highly appreciate. The Ridge before the eye opens a free passage for the thread, enabling it to pass instantaneously, and the eye is full, so as to be very easily threaded."

Posted by any Dealer. H. Walker, 47, Gresham-street, London, and Queen's Needle Works, Alcester.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Apply to THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

Machines can be had of J. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand, W.C.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

HEAL and SON'S EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, from One Guinea to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 8s. 6d. to 24s. List of prices and sizes sent free by post. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent post free.

196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

TO LADIES.

THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD, and the greatest variety of Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats are on show, from 7s. 6d. to 25s.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

EVERY NOVELTY in WATCHSPRING Paris and American Skeleton SKIRTS in White, Scarlet, and Magenta, at 6d. a spring; Ten Springs, 5s.; Twenty Springs, 10s.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY of QUILTED PETTICOATS, in Llama Wool, Silk, Satin, and Eider down; also a great Novelty in Quilted Plaid Silks are on view, from 8s. 6d. to 55s., at

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

NEW DESIGNS in FRONT-FASTENING ELASTIC STAYS, BOJICES, &c., from 2s. 11d. to 21s.

Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., 7s. 6d. to 30s.

N.B. Engravings and Price Lists post free.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

AUTUMN and WINTER CLOTHING.

ALL THE NEW FASHIONS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON of 1861 are now on view at the extensive establishments of

LAWRENCE HYAM,

CITY—36, GRACECHURCH - STREET,

WEST-END—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

LAWRENCE HYAM, while offering his grateful thanks to his Country Friends for the extensive and continued support bestowed on him during the long Summer Season of 1861, would respectfully solicit attention to his MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GARMENTS specially purchased for the present AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.

The Most Novel Designs and Fashions have been adopted. The Stock consists of WINTER OVERCOATS and CAPES of every material, varying in price from 21s. to 63s.

WINTER UNDER-COATS, from 16s. 6d. to 42s.

WINTER TROUSERS, " 10s. 6d. to 21s.

WINTER WAISTCOATS, " 6s. 6d. to 14s.

All made from the Newest and Choicest Fabrics.

LAWRENCE HYAM would remark that the Garments by him are materially different, and very superior to those sold at ordinary ready-made clothiers'. His aim is, that every Garment he sells should be of as good a material, as well and durably made, and to fit as well as if made to measure, added to which a great saving in price is effected.

LAWRENCE HYAM would also call attention to his JUVENILE and YOUTH'S CLOTHING, either for School or Dress wear, and adapted for every age. It consists of the largest and most varied stock in the world.

LAWRENCE HYAM has been long famed in the department of Youths' Clothing.

A general List of Prices, and Instructions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Observe the numbers and addresses as above.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.

Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 30s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 26s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 25s.; best Silkestone, 23s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

B. Hibberdine, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park Chief Offices: 169 and 224, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS, 25s.—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.

—Pure unmined Bettons, Stewarts, Haswell, or Tees. Immediate purchases recommended, as Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Riverside-road, Lambeth. Established 1830.

COALS, 26s.—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

Seconds 25s. Bakers' Coals 19s.
Silkestone 22s. Inferior 18s.

Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—H. GIBBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Managers, Secretaries, Travellers, or Agents employed.—LEA and CO'S PRICE for HEITON and LAMSTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, is 25s. per ton; Hartlepool, 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw steamers (do not pay more under any pretext); best small, 11s., inland, by Railway; Silkestone, 22s., and 21s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 19s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley, 17s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

These are first class Pianos of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL,

for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

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The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation, have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 840.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CELEBRATION OF A. D. 1662.

THE Conference of members of the Congregational Union held on Thursday last at the Congregational Library, Finsbury, for the purpose of determining the mode in which the Bicentenary of 1662 shall be commemorated by the Independent denomination, passed a series of resolutions the general effect of which will be found to differ in some important respects from the views we felt it imperative upon us to express in our last number. That difference we regret, of course—deeply regret—but, seeing that it is past remedy, we are certainly not disposed to treat it in a manner calculated to hinder the fullest practical realisation of our common object. The decision of such an assembly, after due deliberation, challenges our respect—we count it our misfortune that we cannot give it our entire acquiescence. We will not, however, surrender our hope that the end to be kept in view, as paramount to all others, in the efforts of the Independents during the coming year, will be to imbue the public mind with the worth of those principles which are so vividly illustrated by the ejection of the two thousand on St. Bartholomew's day.

Dr. Halley's suggestion that a sufficient sum be applied towards collecting, arranging, and giving wide circulation to all the historical facts which bear upon the origination, the enactment, and the operation of Charles the Second's Act of Uniformity, commends itself at once to the judgment. It is of the last importance, if a right improvement of the occasion is to be sought, to put the present generation into as close a contact as possible with the generation which witnessed that deadly outrage upon religious liberty. It should be our primary endeavour to recall to the Christian men and women of these times, as distinctively and impressively as careful research, literary skill, and thorough sympathy with the subject can do it, all the scenes of that terrible drama in which the Church of England passionately put out the lights which fire from heaven had kindled within her pale, and sold herself to the embrace of a sensualised and worldly power. The picture would be not only full of the deepest interest, but would abound also with the gravest lessons. Could we but get it faithfully delineated and fairly brought under the public eye, it would serve the primordial principles which underlie the whole range of modern dissent more effectively than ten thousand arguments, because it would awaken sentiments and sympathies which now lie asleep under the spell of an ignorant delusion. It would be to many a conscience as the play was to Hamlet's uncle. It would exhibit opinions now held, for the most part, speculatively only and therefore carelessly, in natural, but intense action—and would disclose their real character and necessary tendency. We need to see our ideas—Nonconformists and Churchmen too—clothed in stirring facts, and working out in earnest conflict their proper

results, in order to come at a correct estimate of them. In no other way can we so fitly commemorate the eventful year '1662. To this object we trust that special attention will be given. It ought to be referred to a small, select, well qualified committee with an ample fund at their disposal, not, indeed, to do the work, but to make it their special business to see it done as effectively as possible.

The Conference, we observe, recommends, with a view to the wide diffusion of information illustrative of the principles involved in the secession of 1662, "sermons on the subject, on Lord's-day, 24th of August, in every Congregational chapel, public meetings, deputations, and lectures, and the extensive circulation of books and tracts bearing on the principles of religious freedom, and the independence of Christ's kingdom." As a matter of taste and propriety, we could have wished this resolution had been accorded a priority to that which relates to the raising of funds—at any rate, we trust it will not be thrust into a secondary position in the efforts made to carry it into effect. We suggest, moreover, that between the opening of the year 1862 and the 24th of August, Congregational churches should be systematically instructed in the subjects mentioned in the resolution. By a little skilful organisation, easily worked when once put together, nearly the whole of our separate congregations might be thoroughly grounded in the principles referred to, in the course of the next six months, and that, too, without imposing upon their ministers an intolerable burden. Our people have been faithfully instructed in the Christian doctrines and duties which bear upon individual spiritual life; but we fear that, for the most part, those which relate to the Church of Christ, as a spiritual power for the attainment of large spiritual results, have not been so assiduously inculcated as their importance deserves. We earnestly wish that the coming year may be signalised in every congregation by serious and continuous efforts to give these subjects their due place in the understanding and the heart. A general parade of our principles is not so much needed as a thorough drill in them; and we believe that, under wise direction and suitable encouragement, the tone, the spirit, the bearing, and the religious power of Dissent, might, in the course of a few months, be indefinitely and permanently raised.

The work may be partly done in congregations—but it may be still more effectively prosecuted in families. Christian parents might rouse in their own bosoms a religious interest and sympathy on behalf of their children, now, to a great extent, torpid and dormant, by pursuing with them, throughout the year, a course of reading adapted to bring out in all their public importance the true significance of the events of 1662, the causes in which they originated, the conclusions to which they point, and the duties they impose upon the churches of our own times. Here, again, well-organised assistance will be indispensable in providing the requisite materials. The great want which will be everywhere felt is that of suitable books to interest while they instruct youthful and comparatively uninformed readers. To plan and superintend the provision of all that is needed in this respect, both as to quantity, quality, variety, and adaptation, will demand rare intuition and discrimination, prompt, energetic, and sagacious direction. The power to be wielded might be made almost irresistible; but, assuredly, it will not grow up spontaneously out of desultory efforts. Our hope was, and still is, that it will be one of the prominent objects of the commemorative year to develop and apply this power, and to bring to bear upon the minds of our youth of both sexes an influence and a discipline analogous to that which, in an incredibly brief space of time, shaped the Volunteer Rifle movement into such formidable efficiency.

As to the religious spirit in which all this should be undertaken and carried out, we heartily concur with the Conference. Nothing can be done in this matter to any good purpose, but that which is done with a religious motive.

It behoves us to cultivate the Christian truthfulness, honesty, simplicity, earnestness, and fidelity of the heroic men whose deeds and sufferings we are about to celebrate. This one caution only we would venture to suggest—that though the motive be single, its manifestations should be various. Let Christianity prompt the heart in every step that is taken; but let not the walk be restricted within narrow precincts. It would be well if men would take their Church principles abroad with them, or, at any rate, if they would themselves go abroad in furtherance of them, and make their duties as members of society, and as citizens, subserve the advancement of perfect religious freedom. We have all, perhaps, been too prone, in an ecclesiastical sense, "to give up to party what was meant for mankind." We have seldom taken our fair position as those who share in the privilege and responsibility of political rule. That department of influence and usefulness we have not occupied to the extent that we might have done on behalf of our principles. Events and discipline, we hope, are tending to enlighten us; and we devoutly trust that the close of the year 1862 will find us as a body as active and valuable in our relation to Civil Government as we are zealous and faithful in our relation to Christ's Church.

LORD STANLEY ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The following remarkable letter from the Oxford Professor of History appears in the *Daily News* of yesterday:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—You, the other day, bestowed high praise on a speech of Lord Stanley to his constituents, embracing a variety of topics, and among others the position of the Established Church. It is not my wish to detract in the slightest degree from your commendations of the speech generally; but on the part specially relating to the Established Church, I would venture to say a few words.

Lord Stanley appears to rest in the conviction that the position of the English Establishment is practically speaking, perfectly secure; and that a statesman confining his attention to practical objects need take no thought upon that head. With regard to Ireland and Scotland, he admits, in somewhat official phrase, that "discussions on ecclesiastical affairs" are likely "one day or other to arise," to which "he cannot look forward without uneasiness and apprehension." But, with regard to England, he says, "I believe that the balance of power which now exists between the Establishment and the Nonconformist bodies, and which, I will say in passing, is not on the whole unfavourable to individual freedom of opinion and of speech, seems to be likely to endure for a considerable time, and if only those two hostile parties within the Establishment itself, and which, if we may judge by the manner in which they write and speak of one another, have no great mutual love to spare, can be kept from open war, I do not see there is any external power that is ever likely to deprive the Establishment of England of its rights." Now, I venture to think that if his lordship remains of this mind, he will find himself before long called upon as a statesman to deal unprepared with the great question of the age. For I am convinced that the English nation is now being urged by necessity, and is at the same time mustering courage to advance, towards that perfect religious freedom which it has been so industriously taught to dread as the extinction of religion.

Lord Stanley admits by implication that the continued security of the Establishment depends upon the possibility of restoring peace, or at least some semblance of peace, between the two hostile parties—he might have said, with a nearer approach to truth, the ten hostile parties—within its divided pale. But, let me ask him, on what does his expectation of restoring peace between these parties rest? He evidently regards the opinions of both with statesmanlike indifference, as the vagaries of "angry insects" over which he would like, in the interest of political tranquillity, "to sprinkle a little dust." But does he think it likely that they will be induced to regard their own opinions with indifference, and to sacrifice them, as things of

secondary value, on the altar of political convenience? What object can be held out to the mass of men constituting these several parties, for the sake of which they could consent to renounce what they believe to be religious truth? Statesmen, in spite of their knowledge of the world, or, perhaps, I should rather say, in spite of their knowledge of the world, are apt to overlook or underrate the force of the simple motives which actuate common men. Yet these motives, and not any subtler considerations, ultimately determine the course of the world.

You have most justly pointed to Lord Stanley's speech, as presenting a happy contrast to the recent attempt of his leader to turn, as Carlyle says, "the symbols of the holiest into the gambling dice of the basest." But I venture to think that even Lord Stanley's view of the Church question is, even from a statesman's point of view, far too political to be sound.

Ever since the lethargy of the last century passed away, the revival of religious life in the Church of England has shown itself in violent divisions between those who hold with the "Calvinistic Articles," and those who hold with the "Popish Liturgy." Is there the slightest ground for hoping that as religious life becomes more active, the parties to which it has given rise will cease?

Has Lord Stanley the power to prevent the recurrence of such cases as the Gorham case, the case of Dr. Newman, and the present case of Dr. Williams? And, if he has not, how can he hope to prevent the hostile parties from coming to a mortal issue in the long run?

There is now, besides the High Church party and the Evangelicals, with their various subdivisions, the third party of liberals or Broad Churchmen, who are, at bottom, against all authoritative creeds, and, by necessary consequence, against all establishments. This party is at present trying the expedient, which the Romanising party tried not long ago, of straining the formularies by non-natural interpretations. But before long, I apprehend, they, like the ablest and most honest members of the Romanising party, will find out to what conclusion their opinions really lead; and instead of labouring by curious interpretations and questionable theories of compliance to make loopholes for the less scrupulous, they will join in the nobler effort to throw wide the portals of truth for all.

The want of "mutual love" between these parties, and the manner in which they write and speak of each other, are lamentable enough, no doubt, and may well move Lord Stanley's disdain. But the cause of their mutual fury is to be found in their unnatural union. They are like two dogs coupled together against their will, wrenching and tugging each other because they want to go different ways. Cast off the coupling; set them free to go each which way he will, and they will go on their different ways in peace. Nay, they will then probably soon meet again in amity, if not in agreement, which now, while they are yoked together in a state of daily strife, becomes more hopeless every day.

Meanwhile, the effect of their dissensions, their mutual denunciations, their prosecutions, and counter-prosecutions, their exaggerated insistances on contested dogmas, and consequent neglect of admitted truths, is such as the religious faith of the people will not long withstand. National scepticism is its inevitable result.

If Lord Stanley thinks that the eclipse of religious conviction would not be detrimental to political and social improvement, I recommend him to look over history, and try whether he can produce a single instance in which any great political or social problem has been successfully solved without the aid of sincere religious convictions to control the selfish passions of mankind.

His lordship appears not unwilling that the people of this nation should remain in a hopeless state of religious division, and half of them, of course, in a hopeless state of religious error, because "the balance of power" between the Church and the Dissenters is "favourable to individual freedom of opinion and speech." I point to the prosecution of Dr. Williams now going on, as well as to the fate of Mr. Jowett, and ask whether individual freedom of opinion and speech is really the result of the present system. But perhaps Lord Stanley means only the "individual freedom" of a few aristocrats of the intellectual sphere. I answer that he will find in the long run that the moral world is not so arranged that a few intelligent men should be allowed to enjoy their isolated freedom at the expense of universal schism and error.

He descants on the "personal influence of some 15,000 clergy, many of them highly-educated men, and the great majority of them well conducted and respected in their own localities." No doubt the clergy at present include many men who are the very salt of society, and far be it from me to withhold just praise from the self-denying efforts which these men have made in the cause of "primary education," or in other ways. But let Lord Stanley and other ecclesiastical quietists mark this. Bishop after bishop, clerical journal after clerical journal, complains, with perfect truth, that men of intellect are ceasing to present themselves as candidates for orders. The reason is pretty obvious. It is not that the spiritual profession has ceased to have attractions for highly-gifted and highly-cultivated minds, but that such minds, when combined with sensitive consciences, refuse to bind themselves to a mass of heterogeneous Tudor dogmas, which, after the discussions we have had on the subject, no human being can believe to be even self-consistent, much

less to be absolute and final truth. The consequence is a gradual deterioration in the intellect of the clergy, the established guides and instructors of the people, which cannot fail to produce a corresponding effect on those under their influence, and to render their agency in the long run injurious rather than beneficial to civilisation.

I need hardly say to what sources of power a clergy which has lost its claims to intellectual allegiance is usually driven to resort.

Who are your state bishops? Are they, or is it possible that they should be, the honest, fearless leaders of religious thought, the real spiritual flowers of the nation? Are not such men more likely to be prosecuted for heresy than to be made bishops? Is not the first qualification of a state bishop caution, the twin sister of cunning? And what effect upon the religious character do you expect from a system which makes caution and cunning cardinal virtues, and fearless honesty a disqualification, not to say a crime?

Lord Stanley is evidently inclined to think that the Scotch and Irish establishments must go. No doubt they must. The religious spirit of Scotland has passed into the Free Church, and left the establishment a *caput mortuum*, whose days, unless reason deserts the world, are numbered. Taxes are heavy; the aspect of European politics is threatening; and the English people, hostile as they may be to Popery, will before long see the folly of forcibly maintaining in Ireland, at vast expense and with constant peril to the empire, a Protestant establishment which makes no converts to Protestantism, but on the contrary taints and compromises it in the eyes of the people, and which is now the sole remaining source of Irish disaffection. The Scotch and Irish establishments must go. And when they are gone, does Lord Stanley think that the people of England will consent to remain alone deprived of religious freedom, to a perpetual state of intellectual nonage, and hopeless wards of a beneficent "state"?

His lordship points to the revival of the French Establishment after its destruction at the Revolution as a proof of the vitality of established churches. The reply is simple. The revival of the French Establishment by Bonaparte was not the expression of a religious feeling such as religious institutions must ultimately rest on in a country like ours. It was the most perfect expression of the political atheism of which the two Bonapartes have been the worthy chiefs.

The English Nonconformists, the Scotch Free-Churchmen, the Roman Catholics, and the party of liberty in the Church of England itself, if their forces were combined, would be strong enough to enforce a general measure of emancipation. It is the plain duty, as well as the interest, of all of them, to use their power. Union and leaders only are wanting. They may be long in coming, perhaps, but in the end they are sure to come.

It is true that on this, as on some other subjects, Englishmen have been sedulously and too successfully trained to believe that if they fairly embrace reason, and discard what is irrational, they will fall into some terrible and immeasurable abyss. But in the case of free trade they have fathomed this abyss; and perhaps they will now shrink less from fathoming it in the case of free thought.

This is not merely an English question. The English Establishment is a relic of that great European Establishment of the Middle Ages of which the Papacy was the centre and the life. The Papacy now rests only on French bayonets, and we know Metternich's saying about bayonets as a permanent support. If the fall of the Papacy does not shake the whole system of Establishments in Europe, the sympathetic connection between the derivative institutions and that from which they are derived must have been more completely cut off than is commonly the case.

Depend upon it, too, that as the end of the Papacy comes in view, the hope and the desire of reunion are beginning to show themselves at widely distant points of divided Christendom. If that hope and that desire grow, they must sweep state Establishments out of their path. For state Establishments, forbidding, as they do, under pain of excommunication, any departure from the established dogma, or approximation to the opinions of other churches, are standing organisations of hopeless schism.

These are some of the reasons why, if Lord Stanley is to be our political guide, I would fain have him reconsider his views as to the indefinite stability of the Establishment, and turn his mind to the timely preparation of a plan by which the final transition from the protective system of feudal Europe to modern freedom of thought may be effected—and it is not yet too late to effect it—without an injurious shock to national religion. Nature in the social and political world abhors and has provided against violent and abrupt change; and if such changes occur, and bring distress and confusion with them, it is because the purposes of nature are thwarted by the obstinacy or the cowardice of man. Lord Stanley, to his great honour, evidently desires to be thoroughly open-minded. Let him endeavour to open his mind on this question as well as on the rest—I am, &c.,

Nov. 30.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

CHURCH-RATES AT MELDRETH AND MELBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A great excitement at present prevails in these villages owing to an attempt now being made to enforce Church-rates. It is twelve years since the last memorable contest. The disturber of the peace on this occasion is a Mr. Fogg, Vicar of Meldreth, who, with his clerk, two churchwardens, and two

insignificant persons under their influence, named Tonson and Jackson, in all six persons, met in the vestry, and then and there made a Church-rate. Had the people known it they would have watched; but nothing of the kind having been attempted so many years, they had no idea of the mischief brewing. Scarcely any one goes to the parish church, and people must go out of their way to read the notices; but as the vicar's churchwarden swore a notice was on the church-door the legal time, the magistrates are bent on enforcing it, and the people soon equally bent on resisting. Two excellent men—Mr. Flittan and Mr. Charter—are about to be distrained upon. Under these circumstances it was thought a fitting opportunity to call attention to our distinctive principles.

Accordingly an invitation was given to the Rev. R. E. Forsaith, of London (and who, when residing in Cambridgeshire, helped them to fight their battles in the last war), to deliver a discourse suited to the occasion. The chapel was densely crowded with nearly a thousand persons, and the greatest interest prevailed. The Rev. A. C. Wright, of Melbourne, the pastor, read and prayed. Mr. Forsaith took for his text 1 Sam. ii. 16—"Nay; but thou shalt give it me now: and if not, I will take it by force." The subject was the religion of force, which God abhors, contrasted with the religion of free-will offerings, which God loves, illustrated in the wicked life and awful death of Hophni and Phineas. The prophet Samuel was deemed a worthy representative of Protestant Nonconformity, the two priests good representatives of Church and State. In the one we have the embodiment of the voluntary principle, in the others the compulsory principle. There were many points of similarity and as many of contrast. The parallel between Church and Dissent was sustained throughout. We have not space for a complete analysis of the discourse, but may mention that its last division contained a statement of the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of Protestant Dissenters in the present day:—

Resist to the utmost every attempt to coerce you in matters of religion—allowed to do so by the laws of God and by the laws of your country. Do not countenance by your presence or influence any religious body that seeks to maintain itself by brute force. God has entrusted you with great principles, and you are to sow the earth with them and teach them to the Established Church. Show that you understand those principles, value them, are disposed to make great sacrifices for them, teach them to your children, and spread them among your neighbours. Be thankful that you live so near 1862 and so far off 1662. The discourse was concluded with remarks on the cheering signs of the times, and with an exhortation to be like the men of Issachar, understand the signs and know what they ought to do.

The meeting lasted from half-past six to nearly nine, and was closed with prayer.

THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATION OF NONCONFORMITY.

On Thursday a conference to decide on the manner in which the great secession of 1662 shall be commemorated by Congregationalists was held in the Library, Blomfield-street. Mr. J. Remington Mills occupied the chair; and among those present were Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Rev. Dr. Halley, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Rev. Dr. Spence, Rev. J. G. Miall, Rev. S. M'All, Rev. John Stoughton, Rev. A. Raleigh, Rev. Thomas Binney, Rev. J. G. Gallaway, Rev. J. B. Paton, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. E. Manning, Rev. J. S. Pearsall, Chas. Jupe, Esq., Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., Samuel Morley, Esq., John Crossley, Esq., Eusebius Smith, Esq., Isaac Perry, Esq., Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., H. O. Wills, Esq., Henry Rutt, Esq., and many other gentlemen from the country.

The proceedings were commenced with a devotional service, which occupied about half-an-hour.

The CHAIRMAN said he most cordially concurred in the object of the conference, and remarked upon the fact of the speedy approach of the jubilee of the passing of those bills which secured to Dissenters the full protection of the civil power.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH then read the following report of the provisional committee:—

Very little in the way of apology or argument is perhaps needed in vindication of the steps which have been taken for convening a Congregational Conference to consider, calmly and prayerfully, the means that ought to be adopted by the denomination, with a view to commemorate and improve the Bicentenary of the memorable 24th August, 1662. Bartholomew-day had previously obtained a European unenviable notoriety by the massacre of the French Huguenots, under Papal management, in the reign of Charles IX. This persecution began on that day, ninety years before—like our own it fell on the Lord's-day, 24th August—and unhappily ended in the death, or utter ruin, of nearly one hundred thousand persons, including many of the most distinguished of the land. It was reserved for a Protestant Government and hierarchy in our own country to perpetuate memories of the day which may awaken hatred to oppression, and attachment to religious liberty in all future time. It presented to the world the mournful spectacle of the ejection of two thousand godly ministers from the English Church, by the stringent application of the Act of Uniformity, who were thereby torn from their flocks, driven from their homes, deprived of the means of support, and subsequently exposed to bitter persecution on account of their occasional endeavours to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The approach of the bicentenary of this event has been contemplated with considerable interest by many of the Congregational churches of our land. Some months since, the committee of the English Congregational Chapel-building Society directed attention to the subject, and proposed to mark the auspicious year 1662 by

the erection of at least fifty additional chapels. The committee of the Congregational Union repeatedly gave consideration to the matter, and presented their idea of a conference to the Autumnal Assembly of the Union in Birmingham, by whom it was heartily received. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly, instructing the committee, in conjunction with the committees of the London and English Chapel-building Societies, to convene such a meeting at an early day.

In fulfilment of this instruction, delegations from the three committees were appointed, who met without delay, and arrived at some general conclusions, which will be laid before the conference. They were unanimously of opinion that an endeavour should forthwith be made to create a memorial bicentenary fund, worthy in amount of the principles and occasion to be commemorated, which may be paid in one donation, or extended over three years, and which may be appropriated by the donors to any one or more denominational objects. They have invited the officers of the county associations, with such other lay and ministerial brethren as they thought likely to take an interest in the proposed movement, to attend. Many of these, while expressing regret at their inability to be present, have testified their cordial approval of the object. Nothing in the shape of objection has proceeded from the eight hundred gentlemen who have been informed by circular of the conference and its design; but hearty words of encouragement and hopes of co-operation have been given from some of our friends, who regard the movement as most timely and important.

The committee, in offering a few brief remarks explanatory of their views in relation to this conference, cordially endorse the sentiment of their beloved brother, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who, in moving the resolution at Birmingham, in a speech of remarkable comprehensiveness and power, observed, that the memory of just and noble men should be precious at all times; that there are seasons in which it should be especially precious; and that the present is one of those special seasons. And who can doubt this in relation to the two thousand confessors of whom we speak? Surely there was a moral heroism and self-denial, a love of truth and freedom, a regard to the authority of conscience and of the Word of God, in these devoted men, which ought to be had in remembrance. The times now passing over us, while happily different from those in which they lived, have temptations and dangers of a formidable kind—in overcoming or avoiding which, Christian men, both within and without the pale of the Established Church, may be greatly aided by imbibing the principles and studying the conduct of these departed worthies, who though dead continue to speak.

In doing honour, however, to the memory of these witnesses for truth and righteousness, it is important to remember that we do not trace the origin of our Congregational churches to their ejection. For our principles we claim a higher antiquity, which we hold to be coeval with Apostolic times; and for their embodiment in the working of a Congregational church, even in England, we can go as far back as the church formed in Plumbers' Hall, in Auction-lane, in June, 1567. Still, the secession greatly augmented the power of Congregationalism as then existing, and led to the formation of many churches on Congregational principles, which continue to the present day. Not a few of the ejected ministers became the fathers and founders of voluntary Christian communities which have expanded and multiplied themselves to modern times, so that many of our existing churches recognise in these men a noble ancestry, for which they devoutly thank the God of grace and love. Their children now rise up and call them blessed.

At the same time, we would not have it imagined that all our principles were in their integrity held by the majority, or even by a great number of the men who were ejected. The event marks a great epoch in the religious history of England, for Puritanism then merged into Nonconformity, and the struggle so long maintained in the bosom of the Church was carried into a different sphere and obtained a new character. The principles which lay at the foundation of their early Nonconformity have gradually, and by an inevitable law of their nature, expanded into the fully developed form of modern Dissent. The denial of the right of civil government to override the dictates of conscience in religious matters has been followed by a recognition of the supreme authority and complete sufficiency of Holy Scripture on ecclesiastical subjects, and a cheerful acknowledgment of the exclusive headship of Christ in His Churches. We are thankful to know that the theological truths they held, as embodied in the writings of Owen and Howe, are still retained in their integrity by our churches and pastors.

In recommending, as your committee venture to do, a denominational basis of action for the fund to be raised for commemorative purposes, it is not intended to discourage other bodies of Christians from doing for themselves what we mean to do; nor will it shut them or ourselves out from any other combination that may be formed for securing general objects. But being decidedly of opinion that the fund to be created should be employed for the consolidation and extension of our own churches and organisations, and to present a palpable and permanent monument of the event to be commemorated, they confine their appeal for help mainly to the members of our own congregations in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, not doubting that many Christians of other denominations will cheerfully aid the design.

It is not the wish of the committee to employ the present occasion in any boastful eulogy of Nonconformity, much less to undervalue, even by implication, Christian brethren of other sections of the one Church of our redeeming Lord. There is enough in our history as a denomination to call for deep humiliation on account of our own many defects and imperfections; and enough in our prosperity to evoke devout thanksgiving on their behalf. We hope that the bicentenary year may be improved for the extension of the kingdom of Christ, and that our distinctive denominational principles being rendered dearer to us than ever by a recollection of their past history, we shall, in labouring for their future extension, endeavour to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. May Divine wisdom, power, and love, guide all the deliberations of this conference, so as to promote the glory of God and the welfare of men!

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

This conference—deeply impressed with the Christian

heroism of the 2,000 ministers of the National Church, who on St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662, relinquished their livings, and voluntarily subjected themselves to great privations and sufferings, rather than give their "assent and consent" to what they believed to be untrue; and grateful to God for that religious liberty which their secession helped to accelerate and secure—recommends the Congregational churches of this country to observe the bicentenary of that great event by special thanksgiving and prayer; by the wide diffusion of information illustrative of English Nonconformity; and by the creation of a fund, to be called a Bicentenary Nonconformist Memorial Fund.

The question might, he said, be raised, what right had they (the Nonconformists) to take up that event and commemorate it? In the opinion of the speaker, they had every right to do so, since, if they glanced back to the time of the Apostles, and read the New Testament, which recorded their acts, it was impossible not to perceive that their method of spreading the Gospel was that of Congregationalism. The men of 1662 gave a very great impulse to their particular form of church government. (Hear, hear.) They of the present day agreed with those who participated in that memorable event, that the Church of Christ could have no legitimate union with the State. Had they been faithful in enunciating this principle? Might they not next year sow broadcast their distinctive principles without offending any one? But, supposing they did offend some of their brethren, his own impression was, that they were now near some great crisis. Let them go where they would, there was not a clergyman who did not draw in, draw back, and draw up a little. (Hear, hear.) They were beginning to see that the conflict was at hand, and that God was calling on them to speak plainly and forcibly what they really believed with regard to the kingdom of Christ. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would connect with the celebration thanksgiving and prayer. Why should not the next year be one of real revival? He did not mean simply some of those excitements which had taken place in various parts of England and Ireland, nor did he wish to discourage or disparage them; but still there had been instances in which people had been much excited, and yet no good result whatever had followed. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the whole of them needed to be revived, in the fullest sense, as related to Divine truth and Christian principle. (Hear, hear.) Ministers needed their souls refreshed, their hearts invigorated, and their minds enlightened; and next year, surely, they might seek to understand their place and mission more than they had ever done. Let them have a week of solemn prayer. The last point, the creation of a fund, would be the test whether they were faithful to their mission. If these "2,000" gave up their all for its sake, how much were the admirers of their conduct now prepared to give of their wealth to show that they upheld the same principles? He had suggested at Birmingham that they ought to have a fund of 200,000*l.* He would now go further, and say a quarter of a million. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) There were in their midst several gentlemen whom he was sure could afford their ten thousand pounds—"Hear, hear," and a slight laugh)—and there might probably be found those who might give their five thousand. If such was the case, he was sure there would be but small difficulty in raising the sum which he had ventured to suggest.

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, principal of New College, St. John's Wood, in seconding the resolution, urged that 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* should be devoted to the searching out of the true history of the Act of Uniformity, and of its precise operation. Some facts had recently been brought to light by Mr. Woodward, the Queen's Librarian, and by other learned men, which showed that there was very much more to be known about the men and times of 1662. All the Nonconformists did not leave the Establishment at that time. Archbishop Tillotson subscribed himself a Nonconformist subsequently; and in Manchester there were three ministers holding Nonconformist sentiments who did not sign the Act of Uniformity and still retained their livings. He believed that this was the case with multitudes who were so much beloved by the people that nobody would inform against them. A few thousands of pounds would be well spent in procuring and diffusing historical information. (Cheers.)

The resolution was supported by the Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. T. Binney, Dr. Vaughan, Rev. J. B. Paton, Rev. A. Raleigh, Mr. S. Morley, and Mr. E. Swaine.

Mr. MORLEY said he entirely approved of the plan of denominational action for the purposes now sought to be accomplished, but he hoped there would also be co-operation with other Evangelical bodies in the general celebration. (Cheers.)

The Rev. A. REED said he had been informed by an Evangelical clergyman that it was the intention of a number of that section of the Church to take steps to induce Parliament to repeal the Act of Uniformity. (Laughter and cheers.) That would be an excellent way of celebrating the ejection.

The resolution, as given above, in its amended form, was ultimately agreed to.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY moved the second resolution, which in the original programme stood as follows:—

That the proposed Memorial Fund be raised by Donations, Congregational collections, and Sunday-school offerings; the donations to be paid either in one amount in 1862, or in three separate instalments in the course of the three years ensuing from the date of the Conference, and may be appropriated by the donors to any one or more of the following objects:—A library-hall, chapel-extension, British missions, London and county associations, board of education, Pastor's Retiring Fund, colleges, Lewisham and Silchester Schools, and removal of chapel debts; it being understood that these contributions are to be regarded as special and extra, and not in any degree to interfere with the ordinary sources of income on which the above institutions are dependent.

He believed that at first the impression in the minds of very many had been that the celebration of this Bicentenary should be confined to some one object that could be put before the country as suggestive of the year 1662. (Hear, hear.) In this idea, although he deeply sympathised, he felt that there was a great necessity for their having full and accurate information on the subject generally. For his own part, he confessed he knew more about the matter than he did six months ago; and he felt the great importance of the principles they were now called on to reassert. (Hear, hear.) He felt very anxious that his children should have the means of acquiring a very accurate knowledge in relation to this event, in order that they might regard it as the commencement of the principles with which the Nonconformists of the present day were associated. Sorry indeed would be if the result of their movement was not to bring forth more life, not only in London, but throughout the whole country. They should endeavour to find some dozen of men who would engage themselves to go through the length and breadth of the land to teach the Nonconformists, as well as the general public, in regard to this great event. (Hear, hear.) It should be made plainly to appear, moreover, that hundreds of ministers in the Established Church now subscribed to that which they did not believe, and which they knew, in fact, to be false. This wanted bringing out with a view to elevate the principle for which Nonconformists were contending—the spirituality of the Church of Christ. There could be no doubt that there were at that moment thousands giving their endorsement of approval to a system in which they were driving on to destruction, many of whom really and sincerely thought that, because they held a certificate of baptism, they would assuredly be saved. Something, he thought, might be done to eradicate this gross error; and he therefore hoped some portion of the sum he might give that day might be devoted to the "Educational Fund." The first idea was that they should find some common ground on which they might commemorate this event, and he hoped that there might be found something distinctively and separately commemorative, in which they might be joined by other religious denominations. (Hear, hear.) He had not the least doubt about the wisdom of seeking, even at the expense of personal sacrifice, to throw the utmost life into this celebration. The "Library Hall" was a very good idea, and "Chapel Extension" deserved the support of the churches. As to the colleges, they were objects less pressing; but, nevertheless, institutions in which their liberality might be well dispensed. Whatever was given that day, they were not to imagine would be placed to any particular object. The donors would have entire control over their contributions. He most cordially moved the resolution.

Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY, of Halifax, in seconding the resolution, said: This subject of the Bicentenary generally had taken great root, not only in London, but in the country. There were many, very many, parties whom he knew were prepared heartily to respond to the appeal. In the judgment of the speaker, however, this celebration must be as popular as possible, and in every county in England many gatherings must be held like that one, which should be actively followed up in order to get contributions, both small and great. (Hear, hear.) The movement must be one of the many, not of the few, as in some previous instances he could mention had been the case. Those men whose memory they honoured did so much service that the least they could do was to give some great expression of their heartfelt thanks by making the demonstration worthy of the occasion.

Mr. BAINES, M.P., concurred most heartily in the general object of the meeting, although he was inclined to think, that, from want of information, the movement would not be so popular as it ought. He considered that, if they were to do anything efficient, they must seek to remedy somewhat of a defect in the popular character of the occasion by simplifying the object and the operation. He confessed he was somewhat startled at the resolution. He was greatly afraid that the interest would be so much scattered and diffused that the real object would be lost. One point commended itself to him, and doubtless it would to the public generally, the extensive erection of chapels in various parts of England. (Cheers.) The "Library Hall" also met with his cordial concurrence. He thought that if the resolution was slightly altered, it would be better suited to carry out the purpose for which it was intended. He would, therefore, propose that the words in the resolution after "may be appropriated" down to "chapel debts" be omitted in order to insert "to the erection of numerous Congregational chapels in various parts of England, together with the building of a Library Hall in the metropolis, and the publication of a Literary Memorial of Nonconformity."

The Rev. J. G. MIALLE, of Bradford, said he was deputed by a meeting of Christians held in his own town to read the following resolutions which had been there agreed to.

1. That it is desirable that the memory of the two thousand ejected ministers be hallowed by celebrating some service in every congregation; and that at every such service it shall be the special design to uphold and inculcate the principles on which those honoured men acted, and for which they suffered, and show the value of those principles as adapted to the altered circumstances of Nonconformists in the present day.

2. That, while the members of all our congregations may appropriately be solicited to contribute of their substance to the promotion of various Christian objects, it is especially desirable that no specific aggregate sum be named; but that committees be organised in different districts throughout the country, for the purpose of appropriating to local objects such sums as those districts respectively contribute.

The Rev. Dr. SPENCE suggested that the points in the resolution as to objects should be taken in-

dividually. He cordially agreed with Mr. Baines' amendment.

The Rev. T. BINNEY rose and said :

I hold that we should not apply to ourselves any such language as that used by the Apostle. We have not "resisted unto blood." We have not had to suffer that; but we have had to suffer constant appeals for money. (Laughter.) There is really a truth in it though, and many have felt it. (Hear, hear.) The next year, then, must be a year of appeal for money. I sympathise with these 2,000 men; but does the pocket sympathise with them? I have great doubts respecting this resolution. It strikes me that the different persons connected with these different institutions should do their own work and make their own appeal to the country. (Hear, hear.) We are to-day rather to keep to one thing—just simply a Bicentenary Memorial. I should like to connect it with something which would make these glorious men recollected—say the foundation of a hall. I would also suggest that it should embrace a periodical course of lectures on the secession of 1662. I would have something, in fact, which would be worthy of the body. There will, I think, never be anything great done for God without education. We want in our colleges more foundations for students to work for ere they leave, and not when they are just going away. It is a great disgrace to notice our colleges sending about to beg guinea subscriptions. (Hear, hear.)

A good deal of discussion followed on the various points referred to in the resolution. It was suggested by some that the purposes to which the fund should be applied should be left open to the donors, with the simple reservation that they were to be strictly denominational. It was thought, however, that this would lead to some embarrassment and difficulty, and would not sufficiently mark the character of the memorial. The subject of chapel extension was much debated, several members of the conference being of opinion that before building any fresh chapels an effort should be made to clear off all the debts at present existing, and to obtain able ministers to fill the pulpits. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that the removal of chapel debts was a subject in which individual congregations were chiefly concerned, and that to apply the funds to that purpose would be to hinder local effort. The employment of evangelists in rural districts, though acknowledged to be an important object, was not included, because it was felt that it was a work in which country associations were chiefly interested, and which each association should superintend in its own locality. Other suggestions were made and fully discussed, and at length a division being taken upon the several proposals, it was decided by the votes of the conference that the following objects should participate in the fund :—

The erection of numerous Congregational chapels in England and Wales.

The erection of a memorial hall in London.

College endowments and scholarships.

Pastors' retiring fund.

The erection of a Congregational chapel in Paris.

The second resolution, with these alterations, was then agreed to. The following were the items negatived :—"London and County Associations," "Lewisham and Silcoates School," and "Removal of Chapel Debts."

The Rev. J. G. MIAL, of Bradford, moved, and the Rev. Dr. VAUGHAN seconded, the following resolution, which was agreed to :—

That for the wide diffusion of information illustrative of the principles involved in the secession of 1662, this conference recommends the adoption of the following methods :—1. Sermons on the subject, on the Lord's-day, August the 24th, in every Congregational pulpit throughout the land. 2. District Conferences. 3. Public meetings in large towns, and especially in localities from which the Nonconforming Ministers were ejected. 4. Deputations from the central committee, lay and ministerial, wherever specially required. 5. The extensive circulation of books and tracts bearing on the principles of religious freedom, and the independence of Christ's kingdom.

The Rev. J. STOUTON moved, and Dr. HALLEY seconded the next resolution, which is as follows :—

That devoutly recognising the grace of God in the faithfulness of the Nonconforming Ministers of 1662, in the subsequent diffusion of Christian truth; and in the growth and development of spiritual life in all evangelical communities; and humbly acknowledging the dependence of every human effort on the gift of the Holy Ghost for the purity and revival of the Church of God, and the subjugation of all things to Christ—this conference earnestly recommends that some portion of the week previous to the 24th August be set apart for special thanksgiving and prayer.

It was subsequently resolved that a committee be formed to carry out the resolutions, and that Mr. J. Remington Mills, Mr. John Crossley, and Mr. John Kempe Welsh be requested to act as treasurers to the fund.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and the conference terminated, after a sitting of more than five hours. The company afterwards adjourned to the London Tavern to dine. Mr. Edward Swaine occupied the chair, and after dinner it was announced that one contribution to the memorial fund of 5,000*l.*, and another of 1,000*l.*, had been promised, besides several smaller amounts.

ROBERT WEST PEARSON.

The discussion respecting this young man, which has created so much excitement in Lancashire—reaching, indeed, far beyond the limits of the denomination of which he is a member—has been suddenly brought to a conclusion by his own confession that his diplomas are forgeries; by his summary expulsion from Cavendish College, of which he was a student; and by the cessation of his connexion with the church at Blackburn, which had been so hastily and inconsiderately formed.

The Committee of Cavendish College have had the matter before them for some time, and when the letters of Mr. Ginsburg, throwing such serious doubts upon the genuineness of Mr. Pearson's diplomas, were published, they appointed a sub-

committee specially to investigate this matter. They found that at the time Mr. Pearson alleged he was studying in Erlangen, he was at Owen's College, in Manchester, and there seemed to be ground for believing that he had never been in Germany at all. This brought the whole thing to a crisis, and the result of the investigation being communicated to Mr. Pearson, he wrote a letter to the committee owning that he had not fairly gained his honours, and that his diplomas were spurious. It is understood, however, that he means to say that he has been hoaxed by some one of whom he had purchased them.

When the committee met last Thursday evening, and this letter with the report of the sub-committee was laid before them, nothing remained but to vindicate the outraged interests of religion, and to show to the world that, while they sorrowed over the offender against truth and equity, they were determined neither to conceal nor palliate his faults. By unanimous vote it was agreed to expel him from Cavendish College.

Substantially, the College Committee adopted the decision of the referees as their own decision. The reasons for expulsion were given nearly as follows :—

1st. Because R. W. Pearson has violated an agreement to which he subscribed in common with others—that all parties should submit to the decision of the referees, in so far as public action might be concerned. 2nd. Because the referees, in finding a verdict against him in the third count of his indictment, expressed "an earnest hope that he would be led to such searchings of heart before God, and such confession, as should in due time issue in the restoration of confidence in his character and in his fitness for ministerial service;" and that, nevertheless, within four days after the award was given, without confession and in disregard of this due time to regain confidence, he accepted a call to the ministry of the Gospel in Blackburn, and speedily thereupon commenced its important work. 3rd. Because in the course which he thus pursued, he neither obtained nor asked the sanction or permission of this committee under whose authority he had been placed as a student. 4th. Because statements which he had made regarding his studies at Erlangen, and the diplomas which he pretended to have received, have been proved by documentary and other evidence to be utterly false. And 5th. Because, at last, he has been constrained to confess that his assumed titles of Ph.D. and M.D. "are not genuine, but spurious."

Thanks were then voted to the Rev. Dr. McKerron and the Rev. J. R. Thompson, M.A., of Heywood, who, as the sub-committee, had so efficiently discharged the duties of the investigation to which they had been appointed.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted :—

That this committee, in closing their consideration of the painful case of Robert West Pearson, late student in their college, gratefully acknowledge the valuable contributions of time and money rendered by their chairman, James Sidebottom, Esq., to the prosecution of their inquiries—bear testimony to the purity of the motives by which they believe him to have been influenced, and to the integrity of conduct which they know him to have displayed in all their discussions and measures—and sincerely thank him for the patience, impartiality, and courtesy with which he has presided over their deliberations and managed their interests.

Mr. Pearson at the same time that he wrote to the committee sent in his resignation of the pastorate of the Church at Blackburn, and it was accepted at a church meeting held on Sunday evening week.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

"The Liberation Society" is a master-piece of political mechanism more perfect, I will venture to affirm, than any agitation machine heretofore constructed. If we could handle the *Secreta Monita* of the Liberation Society, which is as yet perhaps but oral, we should conclude that even Ignatius Loyola and Rebadineira have been distanced."—*Rev. G. S. Bull, of Birmingham, in Birmingham Daily Post.*

CHURCH REPAIRS ILLEGALLY PAID OUT OF THE POOR'S RATE.—We take the following from the *Bury and Norwich Post* of Nov. 19 :—"The examination and revision of the overseers' and tax-collectors' accounts of this district, for the half-year ending the 29th of September, was held in the Board-room, at the Newmarket Union, before E. B. Prest, Esq., the auditor, on Monday last. The only thing worthy of notice was an entry in the overseers' accounts for the parish of Soham of an item charged and paid for the repair of the churchyard wall of that place. The auditor did not think it right that such an item should appear in the accounts, and demanded a full and satisfactory explanation of the cause of its insertion before he would consent to the passing of the accounts. It appeared that for some time past the vestry have been unable to make a rate for the repair of the church, in consequence of the determination of the principal parishioners to oppose every proposition for a Church-rate, and as the churchyard wall was falling to decay the churchwardens considered it their duty to have it repaired, and charged the cost of rebuilding to the overseers. The auditor, having ascertained that a burial board existed at Soham, said that in the absence of a Church-rate such items ought to be paid by the Burial Board. Unless such expenses were paid through the proper channel in future, the charge would not be allowed, although he should pass it for this time."

LAYING A VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATE AT DONCASTER.—At a vestry meeting at Doncaster on Thursday, the annual statement of the accounts of the churchwardens was presented, and application was made for a voluntary rate of 1*l.*d. in the pound, to meet the expenses of the current year. During

the conversation that took place between the chairman (the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D.), and other ratepayers, it appeared that several Churchmen of good position in the town had declined to pay the rate. Ultimately it was agreed to defer any proceedings, the chairman being most anxious that no collision should take place. He, however, thought that prominent Churchmen ought to support the Church by paying the rate, and not shelter themselves behind the plea that the rate was illegal because unequally laid, not embracing the poorest class, or that it was not legal to have a vestry clerk. The rate of 1*l.*d. per pound asked for was agreed to, and the accounts were passed.

MODERATOR OF THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.—We understand that Dr. Guthrie is to be nominated as Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly of 1862.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

DIPLOMA.—THE REV. JOSEPH MULLENS.—It will gratify the friends of this distinguished missionary to learn that Williams' College, in Massachusetts, have conferred upon him the degree of D.D. It has been given on missionary grounds, and with regard to the services Mr. Mullens has rendered, not only to the London Missionary Society, but to missions in general. The college that gave it is the college in which the first American missionaries were trained, and in which Mills, Richards, Gordon, Hall, and others, consecrated themselves to missionary work, and became the means of founding the "American Board." A similar honour, we understand, has just been conferred upon Mr. Mullens by his *Alma Mater*, the University of Edinburgh.—*Patriot.*

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, TRINITY CHAPEL.—The seventh lecture of the series in course of delivery in Trinity Chapel, Trinity-street, Borough, was given on Tuesday evening by Mr. J. Carvell Williams, the secretary of the Liberation Society, the subject being "The Right and the Wrong of the Church-rate Question." The chair was taken by the Rev. W. H. Bonner, who gave a few pointed remarks on the subject of the lecture, which was in his opinion simply that those who wanted a fiddler should pay for him. Mr. Williams divided his lecture into two parts. In the first he produced the arguments advanced by objectors to Church-rates, viz.—that they are politically unjust, not in consonance with political economy, and against Scriptural principles; and that the principle of the tax is mischievous, while the rates are not necessary. In the second part, Mr. Williams entered upon an investigation of the pleas put forward in defence of the Church-rate system, and refuted them in order. The positions taken by the lecturer were each supported by extracts from the principal writers of the various sections of the Church of England; and the frequent interruptions to which he was subjected by expressions of approbation from his hearers, proved that his address was not only forcible and convincing, but interesting in style. A vote of thanks having at the close been awarded to Mr. Williams, the audience dispersed before ten o'clock.

THE REV. R. W. DALE ON "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" AND THE STATE CHURCH.—The newspapers have all reported Lord Shaftesbury's vehement denunciation of the "Essays and Reviews," at the Bible Society meeting at Birmingham; but they have not made known an act of great courage on the part of the Rev. R. W. Dale, the successor of the late Rev. J. A. James. Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. Dale said that those who stood outside the Establishment felt they had a right to say something concerning what is now going on within its pale. But, he added—

Before any other ground was touched they felt that there was one great question to be settled. They were willing to meet with what learning and what ability God had blessed them, the objections of doubtful and sceptical minds; but before they could consent to argue with the gentlemen committed to the views against which they protested, they asked, as Englishmen, that in all common honesty, those gentlemen should change their position and desert the Church within whose pale they pretended to take shelter. They, as Nonconformists, objected to the establishment of any form of religious truth; but while they felt called upon to express clearly and emphatically, on all fitting occasions, their strong conviction of that great principle, they had further objections to urge against such views as those held by the authors of "Essays and Reviews" being supported out of the revenues of the State, and dignified with the honours of the nation. They feared for the morals of the nation, when men who had been consecrated to the priestly office, and had taken solemn oaths to preach certain forms of doctrine, unblushingly stood forward as the antagonists of that which they had sworn to maintain. Most justly had the Bishop of Oxford, at a late ordination, told the candidates that if they were conscious that they were going to sign the articles in a sense of their own, they were obtaining the office of teacher under false pretences; and that was the Nonconformist view of the writers of "Essays and Reviews." If, indeed, as a question of political expediency, men of all opinions were to find a place in the State Church, then he felt he was expressing the opinion of all his brethren of the Church of England around him that the sooner the tie between the Church of England and the State was dissolved the better it would be for the truth.

We are left to imagine what Lord Shaftesbury and Dr. Miller thought of the home thrust.—*Liberator.*

SERVICES AT VICTORIA THEATRE.—A friend of evangelical effort has kindly taken the Victoria Theatre for three months on Sabbath mornings, with the view of bringing the Gospel to bear upon the thousands of working men who are to be seen strolling in the New Cut on that day. The first service will be conducted next Sunday morning by Mr. G. M. Murphy, Surrey Chapel Evangelist.

Religious Intelligence.

PADDINGTON.—The Rev. H. B. Ingram, whose labours, in connexion with the Congregational chapel at Battle Bridge, Pentonville-road, have been eminently successful, has accepted a cordial invitation from the Church and congregation assembling in Paddington Chapel, of which the Rev. James Stratten was for many years the devoted pastor, and commenced his stated ministry there on Sunday, the 1st of December, under the most encouraging circumstances, and with prospects of yet more extended usefulness.

MILE END-ROAD CHAPEL.—The third anniversary of the re-opening of the above place of worship was celebrated on Monday evening, the 25th of November, when a large number of friends sat down to tea, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Alderman Abbiss. The Rev. Messrs. Bowery, Brake, Kennedy, Mather, Miller (from Hobart Town), O'Neill, and Sugden, addressed the meeting, expressing their most cordial affection and esteem for the pastor (Rev. S. Eastman), and congratulating the Church and congregation on the important result they had achieved in removing half the debt of 1,890*l.* on that place of worship, and encouraged them to continued exertion for its final extinction.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. REED.—On Wednesday evening a very interesting meeting was held in Wyldiffe Chapel, Philpot-street, Commercial-road, London, for the purpose of formally accepting the resignation of the pastorate by Dr. Andrew Reed, by whom it had been held for fifty years, but who was now incapacitated by an accident from continuing its duties. The Rev. A. Reed, jun., B.A., presided; there were also present his other three sons, Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. Martin Reed, LL.D.; and Howard Reed, Esq.; Thomas Spalding, Esq., his son-in-law; H. Childs, Esq.; E. Baines, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Abbiss, the Revs. C. Stovel, Dr. Massie, G. Wilkins, G. Smith, T. Aveling, J. H. Wilson, Price, &c. The rev. chairman gave a brief sketch of his father's career, as a philanthropist, an author, and a minister. On the last Sabbath of the last year, when the rev. Doctor was leaving his home, he fell, and sustained severe injuries. Since that time he had been unable to devote himself to his studies as usual, though his intellect remained unimpaired. His friends were very anxious lest he should be unable to continue till his jubilee year; but they rejoiced he had continued his devoted services, and now, after fifty years in the ministry, and in the seventy-fourth year of his age, he surrendered his charge as the pastor of that church, which was formally accepted. Among the numerous works of philanthropy which the venerated Doctor founded by his exertions, were several hospitals for orphans and one for incurables; he also founded the first savings bank at the east-end of London. The senior deacon, Mr. Powell, then presented, in the name of the Church and congregation, as a token of esteem for their aged minister, a purse of 500 guineas, with a suitable address. Through indisposition, the rev. Doctor was prevented from being present; the testimonial was therefore received by the Rev. Andrew Reed, and acknowledged in a very suitable manner. The Rev. T. Aveling, Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, which closed in the usual form. Dr. Reed has just attained his seventy-fourth year, and retires from the ministry full of honour, and we doubt not his great public services will be acknowledged in some form with as much good-will as those which he has rendered during fifty years to his large and prosperous church.

THE MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.—The promoters of this movement, after an interval of five months, recommenced their efforts on Tuesday night, the 26th inst., when a meeting of fallen women was held at the west-end. About 350 accepted the invitation to partake of tea and coffee, after which they were addressed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. Among the promoters present were the Rev. W. Tuckness, Mr. J. F. Fortescue, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Elwin, Mr. E. W. Thomas, of the Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Euston-road; Messrs. Cooper and Russell, of the Rescue Society, Queen-street, Cheap-side; and Mr. Hornibrook, of the Home of Hope, Regent-square.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—The Rev. Fairfax Goodall, of Airedale College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational Church, Chester-le-Street, near Durham, to become their pastor under most cheering circumstances.

SNENTON.—Mr. Allan Mines, B.A., of Spring-hill College, has accepted the unanimous call of the Church and Congregation assembling at Albion Chapel, Snenton, Nottingham, and is expected to commence his labours on the first Sabbath in the new year.

NEWPORT, ESSEX.—The Rev. G. T. Coster, after two years and a half of labour, greatly crowned by the Divine blessing, resigns the pastorate of the Independent church in the above place at Christmas next, being compelled to seek another sphere in consequence of ill health.

WOODHAM FERRIS.—The members of the Congregational Church in this place having paid off the whole of the debt on their place of worship, have lately held special religious services in connexion with the event. Amongst the donors to the fund were John Dixon, Esq., for 22*l.* 10*s.*, and Messrs. Wells and Perry for 20*l.*

TADCASTER, YORKSHIRE.—It is stated that the Kirgate Chapel will in all probability be opened in the new year as a Congregational church, the Chris-

tian society now in possession of it having expressed their willingness to adopt the church organisation maintained by the Congregationalists. The Rev. B. B. Haigh, the respected Principal of Bramham College, once officiated with great success in the Kirgate Chapel. The Sunday-school, the clothing-club, &c., will be continued, and placed on a satisfactory footing.

RAMSGATE.—A large number of the inhabitants of Ramsgate assembled on Tuesday week in the Music-Hall of that town for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Bevis, after twenty-five years of active and useful ministration in the pulpit of the Congregational Chapel. It consisted of a pair of gold spectacles, and a purse containing 160 guineas. The Deputy (Thomas Whitehead, Esq.) presided, and was supported on the platform by the Revs. Henry Gamble, Caleb Bird, B. Copeland, Etheridge, Thomas Moore, and Isaac Haycroft, together with Brigadier Coghlan (Governor of Aden), Lieut.-Gen. Williams, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Payne, Deputy-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions.

ZION CHAPEL, TENTERDEN.—On Thursday last the new school-rooms in connection with the above place of worship were opened. The Rev. D. Jones, of Folkestone, preached in the afternoon an impressive discourse from Matt. xxvii. 42. At six o'clock a meeting, when Harper Twelveteens, Esq., of London, presided. The Rev. Jas. Moss, minister of the place, then sketched, in a few words, how the project was commenced, carried on, and completed. The rooms are 37 ft. by 26 ft., and have cost 275*l.*, 220*l.* of which had already been subscribed; and the chairman expressed a hope that the balance would be raised that evening. After suitable addresses by the Revs. — Jones, Wall, Wood, Palmer, Johnston, Featherstone, and other friends, the collection was made, and the whole of the 55*l.* collected. After a speech from the Rev. J. G. Featherstone, the meeting concluded with various votes of thanks. A large company took tea together in the rooms, and expressed their entire satisfaction.

MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.—The Directors of the London Missionary Society, in the confident hope that the report they may presently receive from Mr. Ellis will justify the step, have resolved, if possible, to have ready in the early spring at least half-a-dozen Missionaries, suitably qualified for the different departments of labour demanded by the new circumstances that have arisen in Madagascar, and by the favourable facilities likely to be afforded by the extension of the Gospel among the multitudes who are yet the victims of impure habits and debasing superstition. In addition to brethren directly bearing the missionary office, it is hoped that other persons willing to accompany the party may be found—one, at least, well instructed in surgery and medicine; a second, with qualifications for promoting general and Christian education, by training native schoolmasters; and a third, practically acquainted with the art of printing.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—OPENING OF THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MELBOURNE-STREET.—This place of worship was opened on Thursday afternoon, November 21st, by the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., of Liverpool, who preached a very impressive sermon on the occasion. The Rev. James Parsons, of York, preached to a numerous congregation, considering the very bad weather, in the evening. On Sunday morning last, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, preached an eloquent sermon, and in the evening the Rev. A. McLaren, B.A., of Manchester, preached to a very large congregation. Between these services tea was provided in the school-room, for the convenience of friends from a distance. When the subject of erecting a new chapel (of which the Rev. J. H. Gwyther, B.A., is pastor) was first discussed by the committee, it was deemed advisable to obtain a more eligible and commanding site than that of the old chapel; and for this purpose several gentlemen of the committee had interviews with landowners in the town, but they were unable to make any arrangements. It was, therefore, determined to build the new chapel on the old site. This building, designed and supervised by Poulton and Woodman, of Reading, is quite worthy to stand high among the numerous places of worship for which Manchester is becoming so noted. The style is Gothic, of the decorated period. In consequence of the large amount of accommodation required, it was found impossible to dispense with galleries; but they are introduced in such a manner as to improve the appearance of the chapel. Messrs. Haden's (of Trowbridge) warm-air system has been adopted for heating. The lighting was entrusted to Messrs. Lewis, of Manchester, and is obtained by gaseliers depending from each arched bay between the columns referred to; the portion beneath the galleries by bracket lights. Both on the exterior, with its rough native stonework and its beautiful tracery, and inside, with its light airy roof and well-proportioned apse, the building is an ornament to the town and a credit to the architects. The accommodation is for about 1,000 persons, including children and choir. Mr. Ollerenshaw, of Stalybridge, was the contractor for the foundations, and Messrs. Clark and Jones, of Manchester, for the rest of the works. Mr. Goodall, of Stalybridge, has very efficiently performed the duties of clerk to the works; and to Mr. Edward Bennett, of Dukinfield, much praise is due for the able manner in which he has completed the masonry of the building. The total outlay will be about 4,000*l.*; 3,000*l.* of which have been raised by subscriptions, and with 290*l.* received at the above services, will reduce the amount to about 700*l.*

Correspondence.

THE BICENTENARY COMMEMORATION—UN-DENOMINATIONAL ACTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I enclose a copy of a circular which will be issued this week to about one hundred and fifty ministers and other gentlemen of various religious denominations. You are at full liberty to give publicity to it, and to remark upon it, in any way you may think proper.

Yours truly,

J. H. HINTON, Sec. B. U.

De Beauvoir Town, Dec. 2, 1861.

2, Florence-villas, De Beauvoir Town, N.

December 5, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf and by direction of the Committee of the Baptist Union, I write to you; not, however, on a subject of exclusively denominational interest. Allow me to solicit a few moments of your kind attention.

The approaching bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's Day—the 24th of August, 1662—has already awakened a public interest among Nonconformists, and an expectation is generally entertained that it will be commemorated by some suitable proceedings. On taking this subject into consideration on the 18th ult., the Committee of the Baptist Union were unanimous in their judgment that any such proceedings should be undenominational and united; and, in order to do what might be in their power towards this end, they resolved to solicit the attendance of gentlemen of various evangelical denominations at a meeting for general conference, in the hope that they, or a sufficient number of them, might be induced to form themselves into a Central Committee, for the origination and superintendence of such measures as to them might seem most suitable.

In pursuance of this resolution I now write in their name to you; respectfully and earnestly requesting the favour of your attendance at the Baptist Library, 33, Moorgate-street, on Monday, December 9, 1861, at twelve o'clock.

I am, dear Sir,

On behalf of the Committee,

Yours truly,

J. H. HINTON, Secretary.

THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At the present moment anything relating to the Nonconformists of the seventeenth century is full of interest. I venture to contribute a fact and to solicit information. Having occasion for antiquarian purposes to visit Carshalton church, I found there an epitaph which to me possessed considerable value. "Near the west door in the churchyard lye the body of the Rev. Thomas Bradley, many years vicar of this parish, and rector of Walton, and of Elizabeth his wife, whom God during that time, blessed with a numerous family. In 1689, with his wife's cheerful concurrence, he quitted his livings to preserve his conscience, practising as he taught, and committing himself and family to God's good providence, who never fails them that trust in Him. In pious memory whereof, and of their virtuous parents, this monument is erected by God's and their grateful children."

I can find no mention of this Bradley anywhere. The Nonconformists' Memorial (the continuation of Calamy) does not name him. Neither does Brookes in his History of the Puritans. Manning in his splendid History of Surrey, 3 vols. fol. in which he professes to give every epitaph and inscription in every church, omits this one; Brayley does the same, and Lyson also. Why this worthy Nonconformist should thus be ignored I know not; at any rate I thought in your columns his name might be enshrined, and his epitaph for the first time printed; and perhaps some of your readers more deeply learned in the histories of the olden time than I profess to be, can give some information concerning this pious clergyman who lost "his livings to save his conscience."

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

W. G. BARRETT.

Nov. 29, 1861.

SYDENHAM LECTURE HALL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your number of the 27th inst. is a paragraph relating to the building of a Congregational Chapel at Forest-hill, in which allusion is made to the recent erection of a lecture-hall at Sydenham, and from which it may be inferred that that institution and the British Schools connected therewith emanated from a portion of the Nonconformist body; instead of this, however, being the case, the subscription list furnishes the names of gentlemen of all shades of religious opinion, and includes clergymen of the Establishment, and it is, therefore, very desirable that no party should, even by inference, lay claim to the building. One of the fundamental rules of the institution is, that it shall be kept strictly unsectarian, and I am sure our friends at the Park Chapel will regret to find that the paragraph to which I allude, although doubtless not intended to do so, is supposed to convey a somewhat different impression.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A TRUSTEE OF THE LECTURE HALL AND A NONCON.

Sydenham, 30th Nov., 1861.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Domestic affliction, which delayed my going into Scotland to follow up a series of engagements among Free Churches, in advocacy of storing for God, has summarily interrupted this work. I am therefore at liberty to undertake any Sabbath or week-evening services desired of me, specially in and near London, during the winter months.

I shrink from saying more about the blessing of God on my brief labours in Scotland, than that, while I hesitated about going when invited, I heartily rejoice that I went. One incidental effect of those services I will state. A Free-Church minister said, "Your address has deepened a conviction that has been for

months growing in my mind, that connection with the State is injurious to religion." This influence must have arisen from the lofty Voluntarism advocated, for I never reflect on State Churches. The Rev. W. Landells, whom I saw at Ayr, said to a few ministers, "Mr. Ross is teaching the true Scripture principles and method of giving to God."

While occupied in twenty-five services during twenty-one days in Galloway and Ayrshire, many evidences of recent rich visitations of Divine mercy came to my knowledge. I will mention the last I heard of. A very judicious minister said that the blessed visitations had been so common, that few thought of furnishing information concerning what they themselves had witnessed.

In his own place on a given Sabbath, there was an extraordinary influence working among the people. The Monday prayer-meeting was crowded. On Tuesday the people met in the church, unknown to him, till it was jammed full, and then sent to beg him to conduct a service. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, the church was thronged. Nightly meetings continued for a month, and prayer-meetings circulated through the town till now. He has no doubt that more than 100 souls have been won to God; having added sixty to his own church. One converted from Popery says, he was "as a beast in spiritual ignorance and insensibility." He is now so full of joy and gratitude, that he has started among the youth of his neighbourhood a Sabbath-school, and has induced others to join him in telling them of a Saviour's love.

This minister well knows every parish around him for a long way. Also he has recently been into Inverness, Perth, and Renfrew Shires, and he does not know of a parish that has not more or less shared in the heavenly benediction. He pointed to a village two miles off, as then rejoicing in its operation.

Dear Sir, most truly yours,
Hackney, Nov. 23, 1861. JOHN ROSS.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your Correspondent, a "Constant Reader," presumes greatly on the good-nature of myself and of your other readers in bringing up the celebrated "GLOBULE-SWALLOWER" once more. This is a stock-in-trade story of our allopathic opponents, and goes among them for a piece of genuine wit, though it rarely has the appearance of a piece of base coin, from its so constantly turning up in some form or other—sometimes it is a "chaplain in the Navy,"—sometimes "an allopathic doctor,"—sometimes "an innocent child," a lover of comforts,—sometimes "a nervous lady" who has taken the whole bottleful by mistake; but in whatever shape the *globule-swallower* turns up it is always triumphantly pointed to as giving a coup de grace to all further belief in homoeopathic medication.

Now, your "Constant Reader," like all the allopaths who write these stories, from Sir Benjamin Brodie down to the rawest medical apprentice, believes, evidently, that homoeopathy is *globules* and that globules are *homoeopathy*—that the two are inseparably connected; and further, he appears to think that this experiment of the *globule-swallower* is *secundum artem*, a very *experimentum crucis*, and that it must quite "shut up" his opponents.

But if a "Constant Reader" would only take the trouble to study the subject on which he writes, he would find, in the first place, that homoeopathy and infinitesimal doses are not inseparably connected, and that the homoeopath is at liberty to give as large a dose as he may find needful. Homoeopathy is the giving of remedies on the principle that "likes cure their likes," not that "globules will cure all diseases." Many homoeopaths never give globules at all.

There is another principle, which is clearly stated by all competent writers on homoeopathy, that *infinitesimal* doses are utterly powerless for harm—that they are not *pathogenetic*, i.e., non-poisonous—that therefore a healthy man may, with impunity, swallow a tubeful or half-a-dozen tubefuls of globules—as they will not act on healthy tissues, but only on those which are diseased.

A "Constant Reader" is evidently more inclined for a fight, than to elicit truth; which he at first gave as his sole desire. He will, therefore, I have no doubt, make this objection, "How can a medicine act on a diseased part which is not strong enough to act on a healthy organ?" To put it in these words, "How can you cure a man unless you poison him?" I would refer him to the books he ought to have studied before he wrote to you, for a full answer. But I will in a few words try to make him comprehend the truth that most diseases render the organs they affect more susceptible to the medicines which specifically affect them, than they are when in perfect health. Thus, if he were to give mercury to a man suffering from inflammation of the liver, he would be forced to give less of a drug than he dare to give to a man whose liver was in health, but to whom he might wish to give mercury for some other disease. This is so well known to allopaths that many of them dare not give mercury in some diseases, to which it is specific, from the frightful effects produced by the ordinary doses. This discussion is too purely medical for your columns: if a "Constant Reader" wishes to elicit truth, and will write to me privately, through your office, I will answer any questions he may put *bond fide*, or will meet him in friendly discussion; but do not let him inflict on me the necessity of refuting objections which show such an utter want of knowledge, on his part, of the subject he ventures to criticise.

As with the *globules*, so with the statistics, your "Constant Reader" shows an amount of ignorance which makes his writing at all on the subject a piece of most culpable presumption. The statistics with which I supplied you, relating to St. George's Hospital, were from the official report, published in the *Lancet*, on the authority of the registrar of the hospital. The enormous death-rate in this hospital does not speak well for the system of medicine therein practised. The statistics of the mortality in the Hôpital Ste. Marguerite in Paris were given on the authority of the official "Administrateurs des Hôpitaux;" they are not, as stated by your "Constant Reader," "furnished on homoeopathic evidence." This loose mode of stating just what suits their purpose, without any reference to authorities, is exclusively to be found on the allopathic side of the "controversy." They are ignorant on all that relates to homoeopathy, and yet they persist in making assertions like your "Constant Reader's" which have no founda-

tion save in their intense hatred against homoeopathy. They came forward, having a "sole desire to elicit truth," and then, when the facts are against them, when every condition of a fair comparison between the two systems is honestly placed before them, what do they do? Admit their wrong? No!—confute it by a careful search into the matter and by the discovery of some special error? No.—They state that, "No credence can be given to statistics furnished on homoeopathic evidence!" This is as much as to say that homoeopaths are given to lying. Softly, "Constant Reader!" Is it not something very like a *perversion of truth*, when you make such a barefaced assertion not only on no foundation, but in direct opposition to facts which were as open to your inspection as to mine.

Unlike yourself, I will make no assertion for which I cannot give you page and line of authority. Unlike you, I will have the chivalry to admit that my opponents speak the truth when they give statistics in evidence of their *bond fide*. The "Administrateurs des Hôpitaux," in Paris are not homoeopaths, but are a board of government officials (for the most part, if not wholly allopaths), of high character, who regulate the affairs of the hospitals in that city. The whole of the hospitals are under their governance. When Dr. Tessier was known to be treating his patients homoeopathically, the allopaths requested these "administrateurs" to expel him from his post at the Hôpital Ste. Marguerite, on account of his homoeopathic tenets. The "administrateurs" refused to do so, until they had seen whether Dr. Tessier was less successful in practice than his accusers—hence these statistics. The "administrateurs" watched Dr. Tessier's practice during three years, 1849–51, and compared his success with that of the two physicians in the allopathic wards of the same hospital (Drs. Valleix and Marotte). The result has been told. In three years the homoeopathic 100 beds received 4,663 patients, of whom 399 died; the allopathic 99 beds received 3,724 patients, of whom 411 died. The other advantages in favour of the homoeopathic treatment were that the patients were cured in less time and at less cost. The mode of admission was that each bed—allopathic or homoeopathic—should receive the next applicant, thus there was no possibility of selection on either side.

When these results followed their inquiry, the "administrateurs" refused the allopathic petition. Dr. Tessier remains to this day physician to a Parisian hospital. He remained at Ste. Marguerite till 1854; then was promoted to the Hôpital Bujon, where he remained till 1859; and in 1860 was appointed to the Hôpital des Enfants, where he now remains; and if a "Constant Reader" really wishes to "elicit truth," I will procure him an introduction to Dr. Tessier, and he may see for himself the results of his present treatment. For my own part, I am satisfied that Dr. Tessier's success is, at least, as great as it was, or we should have had his allopathic opponents asking for a new series of statistics. Now, Sir, let me, in conclusion, ask a "Constant Reader" whether, if these statistics had been on the other side, he would have been ignorant of their existence? The fact is, the medical profession have said to their journals, "We won't subscribe to you if you tell us any good of homoeopathy;" and therefore the editors of those quasi-scientific papers carefully exclude everything likely to affect the *gentle allopathic nerves*. Now and then, when they attack us, we tell them the truth, which they bear for the first time through the medium of the general press, and then they won't believe it. They have become so accustomed to darkness that they can't use their eyes when the light shines on them; and they still maugher on about "globule-swallowers," and about "homoeopaths being given to untruths," long after all the rest of the world accepts the facts and understands the general theories, which even Sir Benjamin Brodie "cannot comprehend" by reason of his allopathic spectacles. Cambridge, Nov. 29, 1861. W. B.

P.S.—I ought to add that in answer to Professor Taylor's assertion that he had analysed globules, and was unable to discover medicine in them, it is only needful to say that this does not prove that the globules contained no medicine, but simply that Professor Taylor's tests were not of sufficient delicacy to discover it. A more delicate test has lately been introduced by Professors Kirchhoff and Bunsen, probably a discovery of too recent date to have been heard of by your "Constant Reader," by which light, decomposed by a poison, is applied to chemical analysis. By this means the infinitesimal quantities of matter which refused to respond to Dr. Taylor's coarser tests have been demonstrated. But they are still better and more clearly shown in their curative effects on the sick.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the *Nonconformist* of Wednesday last is a letter in which the writer puts forward the story of a medical man who swallowed all the globules contained in a chest, maintaining that the effect would be nil.

It is lamentable that men should write on a subject on which they have not taken the trouble to inform themselves.

In a work, *Homoeopathy and its Principles Explained*, by John Epps, M.D., is the following:—

It is not maintained that a millionth part of a grain or of a drop (to take a given though a large quantity in homoeopathic administration), will produce any visible action on the man in health; nor is it maintained that a millionth part of a grain or of a drop will act on a man in disease; but it is maintained that the millionth part of a grain or of a drop will act on the man in disease, if between the diseased state of the man and the medicine, infinitesimally administered, there is a homoeopathic relationship. In other words, the homoeopaths do not vaguely say that medicines in infinitesimal doses cure diseases; but they do say that medicines given for the cure of diseases to which they are homoeopathic, do cure these diseases when administered in infinitesimal quantities; to repeat, the homoeopathist, in maintaining the efficacy of medicines in infinitesimal quantities, regards three requirements as necessary:—First, the development of virtues in medicines by the process of preparation; second, the increased receptivity to impression produced by disease; and third, the selection of the right remedy.

This wondrous feat, this Quintus Curtius leap, for the sake of filling up the gap in public opinion on the subject of homoeopathy, has no bearing thereon, except to show that your correspondent was a ninny to be thus taken in.

Yours,
A CONSTANT READER.

* Homoeopathy and its Principles Explained, by John Epps, M.D.

"A CONTRABAND" IN LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I desire to enlist public sympathy on behalf of "a contraband" who, in July last, availed himself of the disorganisation created by the Southern rebellion, to turn his back upon the "patriarchal institution" of negro slavery. As the Fugitive Slave Law is now virtually a dead letter, he ran no risk of capture after he had once made good his way through the Slave States, but, wishing to get to British territory, he had to pursue a long and toilsome journey, chiefly on foot, through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, until he reached the western districts of Canada. From thence he travelled to Quebec, obtaining a little occasional assistance by the way—one man giving him food, another a trifle in money, and a third helping him to a second-hand coat. At Quebec, the poor fellow, after infinite trouble, succeeded in getting employment as steward on board of a vessel bound for Liverpool. Although he had never been to sea before, he performed his duties satisfactorily, and a certificate of the captain, which I have read, gives him an excellent character. I may add, that he is evidently a man of very industrious habits, and remarkably shrewd and intelligent. He is anxious to proceed to Hayti, President Geffrard having invited his coloured brethren throughout the world to become citizens of that beautiful and fertile island. I understand that a distinguished Nonconformist minister has generously undertaken to provide the fugitive with a passage to Port-au-Prince; but he has a wife—happily a free woman—whom he has left behind, but who, if furnished with the means, would no doubt be enabled ultimately to join him in Haytian territory. A few pounds are all that is required for this purpose; but as the London Emancipation Committee has had so many similar claims upon its funds during the last few months, I am reluctantly compelled to appeal to public generosity to supplement the more private effort which is being put forth. It is not expedient to give the name of the fugitive slave, or to mention his former place of residence, as the republication of this information in America might lead to the forcible detention of his wife by the exasperated slaveholders. But I may state, that any subscriptions which are committed to my care, will be forwarded to a trustworthy person in the Free States, through whose kind intervention steps will be taken to bring the poor woman on to New York or Boston, from which ports vessels sail, at irregular intervals, for Hayti. I am sure this is a case which is worthy of the most favourable consideration of the British people. Those who may give will not only be assisting a highly meritorious coloured man,—who has proved his fitness for freedom by seizing the opportunity which the Federal arms have given him of breaking loose from his chain,—but they will also administer a practical rebuke to Mr. Stephens' impudent prediction that the doctrine of the inferiority of the negro, and of his natural subjection to the white race, would soon receive a full recognition throughout the civilised world. As, to borrow Mr. Emerson's idea, the slaves will not wait for Presidents' proclamations or Secretary of States' despatches before running away, it is more than probable that many of the "contrabands" will be drifted by the current of events to these shores, and it, therefore, appears desirable that a committee should be appointed to raise a fund for their temporary relief; but this is a matter for future consideration. In the meanwhile, I hope some among your readers will kindly respond to this particular appeal.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. OHESSON, Hon. Sec.

34, Newington-crescent, S., Dec. 2, 1861.

P.S.—Subscriptions may be forwarded to the above address, or to Dennis McDonnell, Esq., Treasurer of the London Emancipation Committee, 65, Pentonville-road, N.

THE NEW ZEALAND SPECIAL SETTLEMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As I have reason to believe that a number of your readers are waiting a more circumstantial reply than the one I have already given in answer to the letter of "A Forty-acre Man" on the above subject, I take the earliest opportunity of requesting an insertion of the following particulars. I should have forwarded the answer sooner, but I have found some difficulty until the last day or two in obtaining sufficient corroboration of these counter-statements, owing to the circumstance that several of the colonists, from whom I had heard of the success of the special settlements in question, have since returned to New Zealand. I could have replied at once, on general hearsay, that "A Forty-acre Man's" allegations were utterly groundless, but I preferred fortifying my case with a few proofs. This your correspondent appears to have thought unnecessary on his part.

I have before me two letters, received from the Auckland authorities by the mail just in, which among other matters, treat of these special settlements. One is from his Honour the Superintendent of the Province, and the other from Mr. Lusk, chief immigration agent. They are addressed to Mr. Parsons, secretary of our Birmingham Auxiliary Committee, and they are intended as a reply to charges and complaints put forth in the *Birmingham Daily Post* in June last by another forty-acre man, whose epistle one might imagine had been paraphrased by the person of that name who addressed the readers of the *Nonconformist* two or three weeks since.

Your correspondent mentions two of these special settlements; he might have added a third, for there is Mr. Ball's, the Nova Scotian, and the Manx. Describing these two first, he presents a most doleful picture of their failure, but with strange inconsistency admits that one is, after all, "pretty successful" while the land belonging to the other promises to "turn out valuable in time." In reference to the first of these settlements the authorities I have alluded to state that so far from the members having left the colony just the contrary is the case. "Mr. Ball's enterprise," says the writer, "has not been a failure, but is going on very well." Of the success of the Nova Scotian party your correspondent's own remarks afford abundant testimony. He begins his allusion to it by declaring that it had been "better had it not been at all," and yet every fact he mentions in connection with its progress goes to dis-

parage his own case and support the view taken by those who believe in such undertakings.

I now ask leave to quote, from the same authorities, the following passage relative to the Maori party, which was jeopardised through the absence of due preparation and a proper organisation:—

"The party from the Isle of Man," says the Superintendent and Immigration Agent, "came to Auckland either without any intelligent purpose of settlement as a body, or without having taken the most ordinary precautions to secure the accomplishment of their purpose, if they had such purpose. It was declared by the leader of the party, Mr. Daniel Cayley, that they came out to form a special settlement, and yet they had no special settlement land-orders. They had ordinary land-orders only. Nevertheless, the Provincial Government, desirous to afford them every assistance, proposed to set aside a block of land for them in any locality they might select. A block called Pukekaroro was indicated by them—was surveyed and offered them—but they failed to agree as to its occupation. A second attempt was made by the Government to locate them on land at Waitakerei, within twenty miles of the city. Here, too, they could not, or would not, make their selections. Every acre of the land so offered them (on both blocks) was eagerly competed for at subsequent sales, and taken at an advanced price by other emigrants who are now settled upon them. There never was any cohesion amongst that party. They knew nothing of the work which they came to do, and as a body they had not the pecuniary means which the formation of a special settlement requires."

What became of these people, as a body, the authorities do not state; but they do affirm that they settled down ere long and prospered. I have heard, through other channels, that part of them settled down together, and so carried out, to some extent, the original plan.

The allusion to land-sales made above, "has no reference," says the Immigration Agent, "to land set apart for special settlements, for in that case no competition takes place either from 'land-sharks' or others—the very purpose for which land is so set apart being to exclude such competition. It is impossible to devise any plan affording a better chance to intending settlers (that is, than the special settlement plan), and the assertion that the majority of persons would have to part with nearly the whole of their ready money to get a piece of land worth having is simply a gross and groundless falsehood. This is also the case with the assertion that the proportion of those who have settled down in the province is very small compared with the numbers who took themselves back again—exactly the contrary of this being the truth."

Let me next give the reader the benefit of the following testimony as to the high standing of our chief pioneer, Mr. Newman, against whom "A Forty-acre Man" lays such absurd complaints. "When he arrives in Auckland (says the Immigration Agent, who had been advised of his return) he will, I am sure, have no cause to be ashamed to meet any of those he sent here. He is incapable of making a wilful misrepresentation, and was too well acquainted with the province to make any serious mistakes in his statements."

I need not take up your space, Mr. Editor, at much greater length, as I intend to publish the admirable correspondence from which I have been quoting very shortly. It is valuable in various other important particulars.

With respect to your correspondent's miscellaneous statements, I would ask him, first of all, for a proof of his assertion, that "out of eighty or ninety land-order holders who sailed with him, not more than six of them had done anything with their grants eight months after landing." How could "A Forty-acre Man" gather such very precise information? Did the eighty or ninety (less six) remain together eight months? Did "A Forty-acre Man" make it his business to itinerate the country searching after their whereabouts? If not, what is his authority for such a statement?

Again, he says, "Auckland, in ordinary times, is a first-rate place for emigrants of a certain class." Now he must be aware that of late the times in Auckland (despite the war) have not only been ordinary, but very excellent times. In support of this, I would refer the reader to recent articles in the *Times* and other newspapers, which aver that the city never was more prosperous. Further evidence of this lies in the fact that the Auckland people are enabled to take the lead at this moment in forming the first New Zealand Bank, with a handsome capital. As to a certain class—or the right class it should be—your correspondent writes wisely and well; but he will excuse me if I remind him that intending colonists of the right class—that is the settling class—seldom go ranging through "country and town" for eight months on landing, as he confesses to have done. No wonder that he should find such an occupation a bootless one. Since the province abounds in some of the finest lands in the world, what hindered him from settling upon them? It was not scarcity of land I can vouch, nor lack of disposition on the part of the authorities to assist him in his choice. Was it want of capital, want of skill, or want of heart for the surrounding realities? I venture to give the answer in the words of the Immigration Agent whose letter I have now before me. He says, referring to the statements of the *Birmingham Daily Post* writer—statements, as I have said, corresponding almost exactly with those in the recent issue of the *Nonconformist*—that such assertions "can only have been made and circulated for the purpose of covering the folly, incapacity, and cowardice of their inventor. I have met with immigrants who, notwithstanding all the pains taken by the Government to give correct information on the subject, evidently had expected to find the waste lands of this country something very unlike what any waste lands ever were; and seeing that they were not already like the cultivated fields and green meadows of England, but requiring time and labour to make them so, they have justly concluded that they were not the persons for such a work, and left the colony. I have had much intercourse with immigrants, both on their arrival and subsequently, and have made it my business to inquire how far they were satisfied with the land they selected, and how they were getting on. I have not, in any instance heard them express dissatisfaction with the quality of their land; and I believe that those who are qualified to be settlers in a young colony are succeeding and will do well. The chief qualifications for such an undertaking are, that the intending settler should either possess capital, be shrewd, steady, and not fastidious, or he must have strong arms

and a stout heart, be sober, able and willing to work, and in every case he should be patient and hopeful."

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
N. R. BRAME.

Hon. Sec. to the Association for Founding a
Nonconformist Colony in New Zealand.
24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham,
Nov. 23, 1861.

CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

BOARDING A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER.

No little excitement was occasioned throughout the kingdom, on Wednesday, by the intelligence that the British mail steamer *Trent*, while on her voyage from Havanna to St. Thomas, was boarded by the American war steamer *San Jacinto*, and the Southern commissioners, with their secretaries, forcibly removed.

It seems that the steamer *Theodora*, having on board Mr. Mason, the accredited commissioner to England from the Confederate States, and Mr. Slidell, likewise engaged on a similar mission to France, with Mr. M'Farland and Mr. Eustis, their secretaries, ran the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Havanna on the 18th October. Mr. Slidell was accompanied by his wife and three daughters, and Mr. Eustis by his wife. They engaged their passage for Southampton by the English royal mail steamer *Trent*, Captain Moir, which left on the 7th November for St. Thomas.

On the 8th, as the *Trent* was approaching the narrow passage between the reefs opposite the Paragon Grande Lighthouse, Old Bahama Channel, a large war vessel was observed waiting ahead, and showing no colours. On coming nearer the *Trent* hoisted her ensign, which met with a response from the war vessel. When within about an eighth of a mile the stranger, it is said, fired a round shot across the *Trent's* bows, at the same time hoisting the American flag. Immediately afterwards, it is reported, she fired a shell from a long pivot gun on her fore-castle, which burst about a hundred yards to the leeward of the *Trent*. Captain Moir, of the *Trent*, thereupon hailed the captain of the other vessel, asking what he meant by stopping his ship. He replied that he wished to send a boat on board: at the same time one was lowered, containing two officers and ten men, and sent alongside the *Trent*. The officers boarded the *Trent* and demanded her list of passengers, which was refused. Lieutenant Fairfax, the officer in command of the party from the war steamer, which proved to be the *San Jacinto*, then said that Captain Wilks, his commander, had received reliable information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and M'Farland, were on board the *Trent*, and demanded that they should be given up. This was peremptorily refused both by Captain Moir and Commander Williams, R.N., the naval agent in charge of her Majesty's mails, both of them stoutly denying the right of the Federal vessel to take any person from under the English flag. The Commissioners were standing near, and Mr. Slidell on their behalf boldly declared that they were all present, but being on board a British ship claimed the protection of the flag. The lieutenant then said he would take charge of the steamer, and then waved his hand to the *San Jacinto*, when three more boats were sent alongside, in which were thirty marines and about sixty sailors. Commander Williams thereupon made the following protest:—

In this ship I am the representative of her Majesty's Government, and I call upon the officers of the ship and passengers generally to mark my words, when, in the name of the British Government, and in distinct language, I denounce this as an illegal act, an act in violation of international law; an act indeed of wanton piracy, which, had we the means of defence, you would not dare to attempt.

The men in the boats then boarded, and came on the deck of the *Trent* with bare cutlasses, and the Commissioners were forthwith arrested and forced into the boats. Mr. Slidell said he hoped the case would be properly represented, and on taking leave of his family, is reported to have said: "It is true that I may suffer great personal inconvenience, but thank God, it is the best thing that could happen for my country."

The Americans stated that they were short of provisions, and asked for a supply to maintain the prisoners. Captain Moir furnished them with supplies; but in so doing stated distinctly that they were for the exclusive use of the four gentlemen.

The American lieutenant then said his orders were to take Captain Moir and his papers on board the *San Jacinto*, and that the *Trent* was to be moored nearer. Captain Moir replied, "You will find me on the quarter-deck. If you want me you will have to come there for me," and immediately walked on deck. The lieutenant, however, called his men together and ordered them into the boats, finally telling Captain Moir he wanted nothing further. The boats then returned to the *San Jacinto*, and the *Trent* proceeded on her voyage. The despatches of the commissioners did not fall into the hands of the Americans, but have arrived in England in the *La Plata*.

The indignation felt on board the *Trent* was so great that every person was willing to take part in the defence of the ship if an order to that effect had been given. This was, however, out of the question against such fearful odds.

Immediately on *La Plata* being announced at the Needles on Wednesday morning, Captain Peagrim, of the Nashville Confederate steamer, proceeded in a steam-tug to meet her in the river, for the purpose of receiving Messrs. Slidell and Mason, but was not at all surprised to find that they had been forcibly taken from the British mail steamer, having before stated that he was aware that it was the intention of the United States Government to do so. Captain Peagrim took charge of Mrs. Slidell and family, and Mrs. Eustis; and, after having entertained them on board the Nashville, saw them safely off by the three o'clock train for London.

The pursuer of the *Trent* thus describes the scene on board:—

The *San Jacinto* was about 200 yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned, directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course, hopeless, although from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Captain Williams's protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order. Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of Marines with bayonets fixed should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing. A most heartrending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. With flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the Marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the Marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his Government responsible for this outrage.

The despatches of the commissioners did not fall into the hands of the Americans, but have arrived in England in the *La Plata*, which on Wednesday morning reached Southampton, and conveyed news of the outrage.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

On official receipt of the news of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*, the Government referred the matter to their law officers. Their opinion is stated to have been that "the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to visiting and searching the mail packet; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board her, the proper course was to take her into a port and submit the question to a prize court, which would have heard evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedents and authorities."

The *Times* of Monday thus reports the result of Cabinet deliberations:—"It was only on Wednesday that the news of the attack on the *Trent* reached this country, and already a Queen's messenger is on his way with a despatch to Lord Lyons, instructing him to demand the disavowal of the act, and the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, to the British Government. At the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday Lord Russell was directed to prepare a despatch, and on Saturday Ministers met again to revise it and finally settle its terms. So settled, and approved by her Majesty, it was sent yesterday by a messenger to Queenstown, and will arrive at Washington within twelve days' time. We understand that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, very properly presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honourable reparation for an illegal act."

THE EXPORT OF SALTPETRE AND GUN-POWDER PROHIBITED.

The boarding of the *Trent* has opened the eyes of the commercial world to the fact that agents of the Federal Government have recently been purchasing saltpetre here in large quantities and with considerable eagerness. They are said to have obtained a quantity equal to the entire stock in London, and the price rose from 36s. to 43s. per cwt. About 1,000 tons were understood to be loading from London, while shipments were likewise being hurried off from Liverpool. On Friday, however, an official order was received at the Custom-house not to allow the shipment of any saltpetre to any place till further orders. A large quantity had been placed in lighters previous to shipment for export, but the whole was relanded under the supervision of the Customs' officers and returned into warehouse. By telegram from Southampton we learn that the collector of customs at that port had received a telegram from her Majesty's Government, ordering him not to allow any shipment of saltpetre.

On Saturday the *London Gazette*, in an extraordinary supplement, published the Royal proclamation, interdicting the further exportation of gun-powder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

As almost all the saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.—*Times' Leader*.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AND RUMOURS.

La Patrie says it has been informed, from a private source, that Rear-Admiral Milne, English Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West India station, had, on hearing the outrage committed on board the *Trent*, sent three steam frigates

to the island of Cuba to escort, until new orders, the steamer which plies between Havannah and St. Thomas. It appears (says *La Patrie*) that information had been received at Washington by the American Government, that important personages of the Southern States were continually taking that route.

The following document was drawn up on Thursday on board the President, in the City Canal, and signed by all the men of the Naval Reserve in that ship. It is understood (says the *Shipping Gazette*) that a similar expression of feeling is about to emanate from the naval volunteers at our principal outposts:—"To Captain Lacy, R.N., her Majesty's ship President, City Canal. Sir,—Having heard that our flag has been grossly insulted by an American ship of war, and people who claimed its protection forcibly taken from it and made prisoners, we write this to let you know that we are ready to fulfil our engagement, and protect the honour of our flag, our good Queen and country, whenever called upon to do so. We respectfully request you will make this our determination known in the proper quarter.—(Signed on behalf of the Volunteer Reserve on board the President.)"

The Tyne Naval Reserve men, 1,200 or 1,500 in number, have made a similar offer.

One hundred and twenty-five able seamen on Friday left the flagship *Fisgard*, at Woolwich, for Portsmouth, under orders received by Admiralty telegram on the previous evening. Anticipating the object of their hurried departure, they gave vent to their expectations in shouts of delight, and started in the highest glee. A large number of men from the Chesapeake and the Cambrian are expected to join the *Fisgard* in a day or two, the whole of whom are ordered to be forwarded to Portsmouth without delay also.—*Times*.

The steam transport *Melbourne*, Captain Benson, 1,441 gross tonnage, chartered on Saturday and surveyed by the Admiralty Commissioners, for the despatch of troops and war materials to America, arrived at Woolwich pier the same evening, and commenced shipping yesterday morning. She will continue receiving the supplies night and day until her cargo is complete. She is under orders to sail on Thursday from Woolwich for Halifax, or any other port more available in our American possessions. The cargo will consist of the following stores:—25,000 stand of arms and accoutrements, a large number of brass howitzers and other smooth-bore guns, one battery of 12-pounder and one battery of 9-pounder guns, gun-carriages, platforms, &c. Captain G. H. Vesey's 6th Battery, 4th Brigade, Field Artillery, supplied with Armstrong guns, consisting of seven officers and about 240 men, will arrive at Woolwich by special train on Wednesday from Bristol, and will embark on the following morning on board the *Melbourne*. The following additions are to be made to her cargo:—2,500,000 rounds of small arms' cartridges, 30,000 stand of arms and accoutrements (instead of 20,000), and 1,500 rounds of Armstrong ammunition. It is stated that, in order to protect this valuable cargo from American cruisers, she will be adequately convoyed to her destination.

The *Hero*, 89, screw, Captain Ryder, at Spithead, has dockyard artisans working on board her extra hours to expedite her departure to join Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne's squadron on the North America and West India station.

At Devonport and Sheerness additional hands have been taken on. At the former port, the *Orlando*, 51, is to be put in commission, and the *Seymour*, 51, and the *Barossa*, 21.

Her Majesty's paddle-wheel steam sloop *Devastation*, having six broadside guns and one 100-pounder Armstrong pivot gun on deck, and in perfect readiness for sea, was on Monday ordered by an Admiralty telegram to be taken out of the first-class steam-reserve at Woolwich, and be prepared for immediate commission in the Atlantic. Orders have also been sent to Portsmouth, to hold in readiness for immediate commission at that port the 51-gun screw frigates *Shannon* and *Euryalus* and the Stromboli 6-gun paddle sloop. The *Sutlej*, 51, screw frigate, in the second class of the reserve, was also ordered at the same time to be brought forward for first class and commission.

It appears that the actual force now under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., on the North American and West India station, consists of 26 ships, carrying 506 guns and 6,192 men, the total horse power being 8,260, and the tonnage being 37,562 tons. Besides these there are five receiving hulks and ships, four convict ships, a harbour and a sheer vessel. There are on passage six ships, bearing 331 guns, and having 2,317 men, the tonnage being 15,533, and the horse power 3,450.

PUBLIC OPINION AT HOME.

The news of the boarding of the *Trent* created intense excitement throughout the country, and led to an almost entire suspension of business for a day or two. On the exchanges both of London and the provincial towns there was a feeling of indignation united with a strong desire to learn the state of the law on the subject. At Liverpool only did the public feeling find vent. On receipt of the news on Wednesday afternoon an "indignation meeting" was held in the Cotton Sales Room, when a resolution was carried, denouncing the act, and calling upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag. But even in this case the resolution as finally adopted was materially altered, while at the conclusion of the meeting a number of the older merchants on 'Change expressed privately their conviction that the meeting and its proceedings had been premature.

In Ireland the effect produced by this event was

characteristic. The *Times* correspondent writes:—"The whole country sympathises with the Government in its demand for reparation, and would be ready to prove its loyalty by any sacrifices in case of war, with the insignificant exception of the 'Young Ireland party' that still lingers among us. The organs of this moribund remnant have been thrown into hysterics from joy at the prospect of war between England and America. The *Nation* says the capture of the commissioners on board a British steamer was an 'act worthy of the spirit, daring, and dash of the Americans; it was one to make Irish hearts jump with joy.' An announcement is emblazoned in both the *Nation* and *Morning News* as 'most important,'—to the effect that 'a large and most respectable meeting of Nationalists resident in Dublin,' was held on Saturday, to consider and determine upon the course that should be adopted in the present crisis of affairs. It was resolved to call a public meeting in the Rotunda on Monday last. From the names of the half-score persons given and the tone of their organs the object of the proposed meeting is plainly treasonable, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not allow the minds of the ignorant to be disturbed and inflamed, as they did in 1848."

On Thursday morning the *Times* rather surprised the public by a temperate and argumentative article the gist of which was that however insulting and vexatious the seizure might be, it would probably turn out to be, if not justifiable, illegal in form rather than substance. The *Times* could not believe that the Northern Government could force a quarrel upon the powers of Europe, although the evidence was strong.

Even Mr. Seward himself must know that the voices of the Southern Commissioners sounding from their captivity are a thousand times more eloquent in London and in Paris than they would have been if they had been heard at St. James' and the Tuileries. Questions of this kind, in countries where the people exercise power, pass too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of a community.

The *Daily News* advocates insisting on ample, complete, and immediate satisfaction. It was to be hoped the American captain acted without orders, that he would be disavowed and the prisoners restored with the fullest apology. Our contemporary, as having consistently advocated the Federal cause, urges the citizens of the Federal States in this crisis to make the voice of law prevail over that of passion. Whether Captain Wilks acted without instructions or upon unwise instructions, is now of no consequence. The wrong he committed in taking the two Commissioners and not subjecting the ship to the jurisdiction of a prize court is undeniable, and vitiates the whole proceedings.

In another article the *Daily News* says:—"It is on the written law, acknowledged by the maritime States of the civilised world, that our demands upon the Government at Washington are based: to it we appeal, and by it we are ready to abide. So far from complaining that the character of the act of Captain Wilks turns upon dry points of law, we find in this fact the best ground of our hopes for the maintenance of peace." In addition to other American precedents bearing upon this case, the *Daily News* quotes the following:—

On the 1st of June, 1812, James Madison, President on the United States, sent a message to Congress, and of the 18th of the same month an Act was passed declaring war against Great Britain. In that message the President stated the grounds of complaint against this country. He declared that the conduct of the British Government "presented a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent nation;" and then proceeded to say that British cruisers had been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the highway of nations by taking men alleged to be British subjects from on board American ships. Then followed these words: "Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial when the sacred rights of persons are at issue. In place of such trial their rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander." These were the principles of international law, to vindicate which the United States were prepared to go to war, and did go to war, in 1812. In 1818, Mr. Rush, the American Minister at St. James', reasserted the same principles to the British Government. Mr. Rush, in his memorial, says:—"The United States never denied to Great Britain the right of search. They allege, however, that this means search for enemy's property, or articles contraband of war, not search for men." And up to the latest period every American diplomatist and legal text-writer have vehemently maintained the same doctrines. The seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board a neutral ship on the high seas seems, therefore, to be in direct violation of the very principle for which the Americans have always contended; and the objection made by President Madison that, even if these gentlemen were liable to be seized, the vessel which contained them ought to have been brought before a Prize Court, is in the present case singularly applicable. But the fact that this objection was actually made in a most important State paper drawn up by the President of the United States himself, and that Congress expressed its approval of that State paper, furnishes the best vindication of the particular ground which has been taken by the English law officers in the case of the *Trent*. They say:—"The act of carrying the Confederate Commissioners may have been right or may have been wrong. That question ought to have been tried by a competent tribunal. For if the rights of persons on board neutral ships are to be determined without reference to such a tribunal, the result will be, as President Madison says, that in place of such trial their rights will be subjected to the will of every petty commander." In other

words, the first wrong step which occurred in this affair of the *Trent* was the seizure of these Southern gentlemen, instead of carrying the vessel into a port, in order to have the matter adjudicated upon; and against that first step the British Government must protest. The Prize Court might possibly have condemned the ship, but the British Government is clearly entitled to object to the substitution of any American naval officer's decision for that of a competent tribunal.

In reply to the argument founded on the war of 1812, that if the British Government claimed the right to seize British subjects on board neutral ships—as unquestionably they did—why should the Federal Government be denied the right to claim American subjects on board neutral ships? it is urged:—

There are several answers to this. In the first place, as we have shown, the American Government has always denied the right claimed by the British Government, and although British Ministers have reminded them that they also might exercise it, they have always declined to accept the proposal. But, in the second place, there is no kind of analogy between the two cases. Before 1812 Great Britain was at war with France, America was neutral. British subjects were not in hostility to the power which seized them, nor were they or any part of them clothed with belligerent rights by neutral America. France was the enemy, and the only enemy. The right of search existed because war existed between France and England, and the British claim was not to seize part of their subjects who were at war with them, but to seize persons whom no one had clothed with any belligerent rights on board a neutral ship. The claim was no doubt sufficiently monstrous, for it implied the right of the British people to enforce the rights of the Royal prerogative on foreign soil. It rested upon the absurd doctrine that a British subject cannot divest himself of his allegiance, but that wherever he is found he may be seized and made to serve the Crown. It is not a doctrine which could be maintained in these days, but even if it could it would not clash with the position now assumed by the British Government or the law officers. In the present case there is the right of search because there is war. By exercising the right of search the Federal Government has acknowledged the state of war. The state of war implies the existence of mutual enemies. Who, then, are these mutual enemies? The Northerners on the one side, and the Southerners on the other. As between themselves these parties may be rebels and traitors. But as to neutrals who have granted both parties belligerent rights, and who have submitted to the right of search and the blockade of the Southern coast, they are public enemies carrying on war. The effect of granting belligerent rights is to convert the state of rebellion into that of war, and to clothe the contending parties with peculiar rights as well as to subject them to peculiar obligations. Before 1812 the British subject remained a British subject, and was therefore liable to the alleged duty of serving his King; but in the present contest the American subjects of the South are not merely American subjects, they are clothed with belligerent rights. They are to be regarded as public enemies, and to be entitled to all the privileges of public enemies.

The most violent counsels in this case came from a Conservative quarter. The *Herald* demanded immediate redress, the return of the gentlemen with an ample apology, and to prepare for the rejection of such demand by sending to the American coast such a fleet as might destroy the fleet and blockade the ports of the North. The *Standard* took a similar course in perhaps more incendiary language. The *Chronicle* expressed the opinion that if the insult were endured, Englishmen might as well set up as a universal peace party. The *Post* has taken much the same line as the *Times*. The weekly journals have maintained one uniform tone, varying in expression according to the peculiarities of each.

In discussing this grave question the *Morning Star* has leaned more than any other paper to the American view of the case. On Thursday our contemporary expressed the hope that it would be discussed with calmness. On Friday the *Star* remarked:—

Within twenty-four hours after the receipt in London of the tidings brought by the *La Plata* the public mind had been calmed by the recollection of these two or three facts:—First, that the British flag, however dignified and powerful, has no special privilege exempting it from the ordinary obligations of international law; secondly, that the British Government has invariably maintained the right of searching for and seizing, on board neutral vessels, deserters from its service or abettors of its enemies; and, thirdly, that the American commander has taken only such passengers by the *Trent* as were notoriously in the employ of the Confederate States. The remembrance of these points compels the subsidence of anger, shuts out the imputation of lawless violence, sets aside considerations of the wisdom or courtesy of the act, and binds us to await the authoritative judgment of our Crown lawyers upon an event as strictly within their province as that of any question ever submitted to the Court of Chancery or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The *Trent*, it was argued, had no reason for complaint—

The United States has too much reason to know that the neutral flag does not cover all that sails. Fourteen hundred of her merchantmen figured as prizes in the *London Gazette* within two or three years, as the penalty of her assertion of the opposite principle. In vain she denied the right of English cruisers, during the long war with France, to look beneath the American flag for seamen who had deserted, or for goods intended for the use of the enemy or his allies. Great Britain replied to all such denials by a shot across the bows or a volley broadside. And so obstinate was each party in the maintenance of its own position that peace was concluded in silence on the main cause of war. The one Power has never renounced, and the other never conceded, this vexatious right of search. And the jurists of all nations, American as well as European, have accepted the practical conclusion thus attained, unhappy and irrational as it appears to all but themselves.

The weak point of the American case was the omission to take the *Trent* as a prize into an American harbour. In subsequent articles, the

Star doubts the statement of the *Times* as to the decision of our Cabinet, and believes that Lord Lyons has only been instructed to express with suitable emphasis their sense of the illegality of the act of the United States commander. Lord Russell's despatch, it is contended, is rather to invite explanations and prevent an ultimatum. Our contemporary counsels moderation of language, and if the Federal Government reject our demands an appeal to a tribunal of nations—

If international law has been violated, surely an international judgment should be sought. There are maritime Powers no less interested than ourselves in the observance of maritime law, yet impartial as between the United States and Great Britain. Let their mediation be obtained—or rather, their decision—if the redress we ask be refused. Let there be no threat, or even thought of force, until every honourable expedient of conciliation and pacific settlement has been exhausted. The magnanimity of brave men should teach us to abstain from menace or extremity when our opponent has already a war upon his hands. He who speaks of war at such a juncture is as little the friend of English honour as of the welfare of mankind.

FRENCH OPINIONS.

French letters state that the news of the American difficulty caused immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision.

With regard to the affair of the Trent, the *Pays* says:—"The irritation excited in England, and the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, will perhaps make the Washington Cabinet reflect seriously, and induce it to offer the fullest reparation to the British Government. If Mr. Lincoln refuses reparation for the insult to the Trent, the entire responsibility of the consequences will rest with him."

We read in the *Patrie*:—"At this moment the fate of two peoples, and perhaps the repose of the world, is in the hands of the Cabinet of Washington. Its resolutions may lead to events of incalculable importance; but in any case we cannot but admit that England is right to act as she is doing. We will go further—she is merely accomplishing a rigorous duty, commanded by the circumstances, and all Europe will approve her conduct."

In another article, headed "How is France to Act?" the *Patrie* expresses more decided views:—

In our opinion (says *La Patrie*) it is difficult for her to remain indifferent in presence of a violation of international law which concerns all maritime nations. We believe that very likely the Northern States will refuse to accede to the demands made by England; in that case we may presume that war will be immediately declared, and the first act of hostility will be the recognition of the Southern States.

We are convinced that the war between the two countries will be an interminable one, but, on the other hand, we cannot remain idle spectators of a struggle between North America and England. It is quite clear that it is not our duty to avenge the wrongs of England, but the recognition of the South by that Power, which would imply a final separation from the United States, could not be regarded as an isolated act, and would impose upon France the necessity of assuming a decisive attitude in this question. The result would be that two great maritime Powers of Europe might be drawn into a common action with the same identical political object; and, that being the case, as we have observed before, President Lincoln, by provoking an act of brutality, may perhaps have acted with foresight by preparing a separation which he can neither propose nor accept.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"In fact it is impossible that the Americans should not understand how irregular is the arrest of MM. Slidell and Mason on board the Trent; how contrary it is to the law of nations; and how prejudicial the consequences of this act would be to themselves. It would be the consecration of the 'right of search,' against which they have always protested, and which was one of the chief causes of the war they themselves waged with England in 1812—a right of search exercised not only on commercial vessels but on ships of war, for the mail steamers are royal vessels, having on board a lieutenant of the royal navy, and their officers wear the uniform of the British navy. By declaring contraband of war simple passengers with or without a diplomatic mission, the Americans strike a mortal blow against the privileges of neutral States, which it is to their interest more than to any one else to see respected."

The *Debate* thinks that the neglect of Commander Wilks, to seize the despatches on board the Trent was a fatal oversight.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS IN AMERICA. THE AMERICAN PRESS, &c.

The San Jacinto, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 15th of November. It is stated by the *New York Herald* that at Fortress Monroe Commodore Wilks had a lengthy conversation with General Wool. He expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong he could no more than be cashiered for it.

It appears to be generally admitted that Captain Wilks, of the San Jacinto, acted in the matter purely on his own responsibility. A Washington despatch on the point says:—"Captain Wilks was sent to the coast of Africa especially to bring home the San Jacinto, and it was only when he arrived in the West Indies that he heard of the escape of Messrs. Slidell and Mason; therefore his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders."

Some of the New York journals speak of the possible necessity for apologies and reparation, even to the sending of the prisoners back, but others argue

in a totally different strain. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says, it was purely an act of grace that the British merchantman was allowed to go free, and that it is far from likely that England would bother herself with any complaint from her captain, who escaped with his vessel and cargo from the fate of which the Queen's proclamation warned him. Great stress is laid on some of the arguments against that clause in the Queen's proclamation which prohibited British vessels from carrying officers, despatches, &c., for the service of either party, and it is asked if British ministers, in the face of such a proclamation, can protect the Trent in her conveyance of rebel emissaries and rebel despatches. The *New York World* does not believe that the British Cabinet will make any complaint; but, if it does, the American Government can fully justify it by the case of the American steamer *Caroline*, which was destroyed by British officers in 1837. The *New York Times* also believes that England will not even remonstrate, but, on the contrary, will applaud the gallant act of Captain Wilks as an exact imitation of the policy she has always stoutly defended and pursued. The *Times* admits, however, that Captain Wilks was wrong in not taking the Trent into port and getting her condemned for carrying contraband of war. The incendiary *Herald* of course endeavours to stir up international animosity. In a characteristic strain it taunts England with all sorts of perfidy, but thinks nothing will come of the matter more than much bustle and ostentatious wrath. It urges the Government, nevertheless, to make preparations for all emergencies, and calls upon the President to ask Congress for 500,000 more men, and recommends the immediate carrying out of Mr. Seward's propositions for the defence of the coasts, &c.

The San Jacinto had arrived at Boston, and her prisoners were transferred to Fort Warren, in that harbour. The journals appear to have exhausted the subject in a day or two, for the latest papers make scarcely any allusion to it.

Authentic news from Washington, however, shows that there the outrage was regarded in a very serious light. Writing on November 19th Mr. Russell says:—

The streets buzzed with the talk, and the hotels roared with it, and the bar-rooms were full of it. Among the crowd all was delight and excitement. But the Cabinet Council which was held immediately was not so radiant. Visits were exchanged among the foreign Ministers; they all called on Lord Lyons. The domestic Ministers, the French princes, the generals were also greatly moved, and some there were who did not conceal their dread of the consequences of an act so violent and so strange. There was a question continually arising, "What will the people say in England? How will they take this, I wonder?" But Sunday intervened, and time was given to the Government to take up a definite line, and to suggest to their organs some form of vindication. The consequence was that all the papers began to speak of it as the most natural and ordinary thing in the world to board a mail steamer and take "ambassadors" out of her. Then Slidell and Mason became at once "ambassadors" of a "belligerent Power" on board a neutral vessel; or sometimes, curiously enough, they were made "contraband of war." Wheaton was consulted; there was a great rush after Vattel and our old friends Puffendorf and Grotius; but these honest gentlemen could not throw much light on the matter, as an act of that sort never entered into their heads.

The same writer thinks that there is much secret apprehension of a breach with England, but that Mr. Seward will make no communication to Lord Lyons on the subject. Mr. Russell further says:—

There is popular passion and vengeance to be gratified by the capturing and punishment of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, and I believe the Government will retain them at all risks, because it dare not give them up, not being strong enough to do what was right in the face of popular sentiment. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward—the members of the Cabinet generally—must feel a certain personal satisfaction in having these gentlemen in custody, whom they can scarcely be induced to part with on easy terms. The national prejudices of the two empires will be appealed to and aroused by this act more forcibly than by anything which could have occurred short of the seizure having been effected by force on board of a British man-of-war. The mob here are at once rendered aggressive and insolent. They say the prisoners must not be given up. What the English people will say in the matter we do not know, and it would ill become any one by word or deed at this moment to intensify the passions which will, no doubt, be aroused angrily and furiously enough when the news reaches England. I was much struck with the deep spirit of animosity displayed by some friends of mine, for whom I entertain a great respect, in speaking of the probable action of Great Britain:—"If we are forced now, in our hour of weakness, to give up Slidell and Mason, I trust to God that every man in America will make a solemn resolve to let England feel the force of our resentment and an undying revenge when next she is involved in any difficulty." One of the gentlemen I allude to is a naval officer of high distinction, well known to all of us in England, and he, no doubt, spoke in the bitterness of knowing that the United States could not pretend to offer any resistance to the naval forces of Great Britain. He was moved probably rather by the importance of getting hold of the prisoners than by the mode in which they were taken, the latter being as new to him as it must be to every naval officer.

The Prince de Joinville speaks of the transaction with the profoundest regret, and evidently regards it as inexcusable, and the Orleansist Princes share the sentiments of their uncle. In the Cabinet there is division, so it is said, of opinion in reference to the course to be pursued. The President, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Chase are said to be in favour of giving the captives up. Mr. Seward and others are believed to resist this and to sustain the capture. Major-General McClellan is easier in his mind now that the law has been laid down for him, but regular officers of experience in the army and navy view the plea in justification, and the cases in point, if any,

with great suspicion. It is to them as if an officer who should seize M. Kosuth in his London villa by order of the Emperor of Austria were defended by a long legal argument to show that he was quite right, or as if any other violation of accepted principles were to be vindicated by law-books and the authority of precedents. "The only thing that could have settled this matter properly," said an eminent person to me yesterday, "would have been the instant release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with an ample apology, and the dismissal of Captain Wilks. But the Government of the United States dared not do so." When I called at the State department yesterday I found Mr. Seward was detained in his house by a severe cold caught on his trip to Annapolis on Saturday, which may account for his silence, though I believe the Secretary of State will not make a sign till he is addressed on the subject. Captain Wilks is already the subject of biographies and of demands for photographs and autographs. He acted without instructions—so it may be inferred from his words when he landed at Fortress Monroe, for he expressed apprehensions of being cashiered. In the camps, among the common soldiers, there is a feeling of pleasure, as I am assured, at the seizure; but many of these men have been taught to believe that this campaign was but a training for a great war with England.

(Continued on page 972.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 4, 1861.

ITALY.

Turin, Dec. 2 (Evening).

The debate on the Roman question continued to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, without any remarkable incident.

Turin, Dec. 3.

The debate on the Roman question was continued to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Musalino was called to order by the President for declaring that the French alliance was not a sincere one.

The *Italia* of to-day announces that a decree will shortly be published ordering the exchange of the old bonds of the Italian debts against new bonds of the consolidated debt.

In consequence of a letter addressed by General Turr to the Minister of War, the former, it is said, tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

Genoa, Dec. 3.

Garibaldi, on his arrival here yesterday, proceeded to the office of the Central Italian Committee, of which he is the president. He eulogised the work undertaken by the committee, and urged its vigorous prosecution. In the evening a grand demonstration was made in his honour, and an immense crowd of people assembled before the house in which he was staying. Garibaldi appeared on the balcony, and made a short speech, in which he said:—"With you it must be deeds, not words. At the moment of battle I shall be with you."

Garibaldi, in reply to an address from the Italian inhabitants of the Tyrol, said that he hoped for the early deliverance of Italy, for which the people should prepare.

Garibaldi will not go to Turin, but will return to-morrow to Caprera.

AUSTRIA.

Ragusa, Dec. 3.

The Austrian division which yesterday entered the Sutorina has executed the order to demolish the batteries on the frontier without firing a shot.

A monstrous canard appeared in last evening's *Standard*, to the effect that the two Confederate Commissioners now detained at Fort Warren had been ordered for execution by the Federal Cabinet.

A Cabinet Council will be held to-day.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town yesterday from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Earl Russell left his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, yesterday, for Windsor Castle.

The Prince Consort has been suffering for the last three days from a feverish cold, which has confined his Royal Highness to his room.

REPRESENTATION OF FINESBURY.—There is, after all, some prospect of a contest in Finsbury. Mr. Cox addressed a meeting of his old constituents in the Cowper-street school-room last night. A resolution in favour of the hon. gentleman's candidature was adopted unanimously, and he said he should give the electors other opportunities of expressing their opinions. Mr. Mills attended a very large meeting at Myddelton-hall, Islington, last night, and a resolution approving of him was passed. He was interrogated with regard to his views on many questions.

REPRESENTATION OF NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham, Tuesday Night.—A meeting of Liberal electors was held to-night, at which it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. John Cheetham, of Manchester, to come forward as a candidate. The other candidates spoken of are Sir Robert Clifton, Liberal; and Captain Denham and Sir Robert Bromley, Conservative.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were very moderate. For all descriptions the trade was very firm, but buyers were induced to operate at any advance on Monday's currencies. The quotations, generally speaking, were without material alteration. Holders of foreign wheat were very firm in their demands, and American parcels were held at further enhanced rates. Other descriptions were fully as dear as on Monday. Floating cargoes of grain were in steady request, and prices were fully supported. All kinds of barley were a dull inquiry, and prices had rather a downward tendency.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader" and "S. Bourne."—Too late for this week.

"D. B. D."—We have not room for his letter, and think that the controversy on the principles of nonco-pathy has now been amply discussed in our columns.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

SUMMARY.

SCARCELY had our last number gone to press than news arrived by the West India Mail which threw the whole country into a state of excitement not witnessed for many years past. It appears that the intercolonial British mail steamer Trent, on its way from Havannah to St. Thomas, was waylaid by the United States ship-of-war San Jacinto, and boarded, and that a large body of armed sailors forcibly seized Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the two Southern Commissioners to France and England, with their secretaries. Captain Moir and the official in charge of the mail in vain protested against the outrage. The abduction was carried out in a very offensive manner, and Commodore Wilks sailed away with his prisoners to New York. So startling and unexpected an attack on the supposed sanctity of the British flag created a painful agitation and indignation in the public mind. The funds went down to an alarming extent, the Liverpool cotton market was thrown into confusion, and business was everywhere for a while suspended.

"What is the law?" ran from mouth to mouth. On Thursday came the unwelcome explanation that belligerent rights which we have accorded to both parties in the American dispute confer large powers for searching neutral vessels, and that it was quite possible that international law and precedent might be quoted to excuse if not to justify this violation of our flag. Our leading journals set themselves, with praiseworthy diligence and calmness, to expound the law on the subject; and between them the knotty questions involved have been presented in all their bearings. Without delay Ministers had the case laid before the law officers of the Crown, who, waiving all other points, decided that the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason was illegal, because the captain has taken the law into his own hands. The ship should have been carried into port that the authoritative judgment of a prize court might be obtained. Upon this opinion her Majesty's Government decided that reparation should be demanded, and a Queen's messenger was sent out by the Cunard steamer, which left Cork on Monday, with instructions to Lord Lyons to require an apology from the Washington Government, for the act of their officer, and the restitution of the prisoners. It is stated that the despatch to the British Minister at Washington is couched in terms which rather invite explanations than present an ultimatum. The reply of the Federal Government is not likely to be received before Christmas, and should it offer an apology, but decline to release the Southern Commissioners till further investigation of the state of international law, as may be expected, our Government can hardly refuse negotiation or arbitration. We cannot believe that the President's Cabinet will return so decisive a refusal to the demands of our Government as will lead to an immediate declaration of war.

Meanwhile Commodore Wilks with his prisoners

has reached New York, and their arrival was hailed by an outburst of popular exultation; and a plentiful array of authorities has been paraded by the press in justification of the seizure. But we have now the welcome information that the American officer acted on his own responsibility. At Washington the event is regarded in a very serious light. Though the *National Intelligencer*, the supposed organ of the Government, has justified the seizure, there is division in the Cabinet as to the course to be pursued, and all the Ministers of Foreign Powers concur in regarding the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason as an "outrage." Such also is the unanimous opinion of the French newspapers, which lift a warning voice that a refusal of the Washington Government to grant reparation will be followed by a recognition of the Southern Confederation by France as well as England, and throw out hints of the joint action of the two maritime Powers of Europe in the matter. Mr. Russell expresses his belief that the prisoners will be retained at all risks, because the Federal Cabinet durst not run counter to popular sentiment, but that the President may propose to refer the question of legality to arbitration. The Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Russia would no doubt use their good offices to effect a peaceful settlement, and it can hardly be doubted that the Senate of the United States, which is again in Session, and possesses large powers in the decision of questions of foreign policy, will suggest some expedient for averting an appeal to arms. Might not the question of the legality of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners be still referred, as has already been suggested, to the decision of a prize court?

We report elsewhere at some length the proceedings of the Conference of the friends of voluntary education held last Wednesday at the London Coffee House. By means of this meeting, Nonconformists have had the opportunity, at an important juncture of the education controversy, of placing their views before the public, and of showing the extent to which recent revelations and discussions vindicate the soundness of their position. Such a combined declaration of their sentiments was greatly needed, and there is reason to hope that the meeting of last Wednesday will give a great impulse to the growing conviction that popular education does not stand in need of State support. We trust also that the Conference will quicken the zeal of the whole body of Nonconformists in promoting education, directly by the support of existing schools and the extension of educational machinery, and indirectly by quickening the sense of parental responsibility among the poorer classes of the community.

We need hardly invite attention to the letter of Professor Goldwin Smith on the position of the Established Church suggested by Lord Stanley's speech at Lynn, in which his lordship is urged to apply his mind as a statesman to investigate "the great question of the age." Mr. Smith shows with felicitous distinctness that national scepticism is the inevitable result of the present divided state of the Church of England; that the Scotch and Irish Establishment must go, and that when they are gone the English people will not consent to remain alone deprived of religious freedom. The English Establishment is a relic of that great European Establishment of the Middle Ages of which the Papacy was the centre and the life. The Papacy is tottering, and as its end comes in view, the hope and the desire of reversion are beginning to show themselves at widely distant points of divided Christendom. If that hope and that desire grow, they must sweep State Establishments out of their path. Such are in brief Professor Smith's conclusions, which lead him to question Lord Stanley's opinion that the Church of England is renewing its strength. We sincerely trust that English statesmen may take his advice to prepare a plan "by which the final transition from the protective system of feudal Europe to modern freedom of thought may be effected—and it is not yet too late to effect it—without an injurious shock to national religion."

THE CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

THE old proverb warns us that "curses, like chickens, come home to roost." It is true not only of curses uttered by the mouth, but of those also inflicted by the conduct. No maritime Power in the world has done so much to create, fashion, and sustain the maritime law of nations as Great Britain, and because Great Britain has usually taken part in all European quarrels, and her navy has always been her most formidable arm of offence, the laws which she has, by dint of a most selfish, inconsiderate, and unsparing

assertion of her maritime supremacy, succeeded in forcing more or less completely upon the recognition of other Powers, are uniformly favourable to belligerents at the expense of neutrals. We insisted upon the right of search until the arrogance of our claims became intolerable to other nations. We went to war with the Americans to establish the validity of our Sovereign's prerogative, as against British subjects, on board of neutral ships. And within the last five years we rejected the proposal of the Secretary of State to the United States Government to exempt the commercial marine of all nations from the operations of war. We are now reaping the fruit of our own folly. For once, we occupy the position of a neutral between two belligerents, with each of whom we had extensive commercial dealings, and each of whom, in their desperate conflict with one another, can inflict serious annoyance on our shipping in every quarter of the globe. All our precedents now tell against us. All the arrogance of our former claims recoils upon ourselves. The scourge which we plaited for others is being applied to our own backs. Much that goes against the grain we are compelled to suffer and be silent. It is, therefore, matter of less surprise that when our own harsh treatment of neutrals has been exceeded by the conduct of a belligerent towards ourselves, we should hastily cry out in tones of indignant protest.

The first feelings excited by the news brought home by the *La Plata* in Liverpool and in London may serve to give us some idea of the shame and wrath we have heretofore so frequently stirred up in the bosom of other maritime Powers, by our high-handed behaviour towards neutrals incapable of resisting our naval supremacy. To do the people of England justice, we believe that in the moments of their most passionate indignation, they were all but instantly subdued to a creditable measure of self-restraint by the remembrance of what had been their own bearing when it happened to be to their supposed interest to strain belligerent right to the utmost. The first outburst of fury was speedily mastered, and to it has succeeded a calmer and more reasonable frame of mind. Unless, therefore, the Government at Washington is madly bent upon adding foreign war to civil contention—a purpose which we have no right to impute to it without overwhelming proof—we cannot but persuade ourselves that the settlement of the present most untoward and untimely difference, without resorting to extremities which would be a disgrace to the civilised world, will be, as it ought to be, within the power of our own Cabinet. The public have already become sufficiently self-possessed to admit of conciliatory and even friendly proceedings in pursuit of redress. They are conscious that Great Britain has the least possible claim to cast the first stone. They are reluctant, even in the prosecution of justice to themselves, to be the instruments of strengthening the foundations of slavery in the Southern States. They have sufficient magnanimity to make them unusually forbearing towards a Government engaged in wrestling a deadly throw with a giant rebellion, and in the successful issue of which conflict that Government has, from the first, had their best wishes. They will not therefore be likely to compel Ministers to hurry matters to a hostile collision—and if, as we can readily believe, the tone of the Ministerial despatch to Lord Lyons is as mild and dispassionate as the present temper of the British people will fairly admit of its being, we entertain a confident hope that the difference may be eventually if not immediately adjusted without resort to war or even to a diplomatic rupture.

We assume, for the present, that the opinion of the Crown lawyers is correct, and that the despatch to Lord Lyons bases upon it no broader a remonstrance than it will fairly sustain. In that case, the exercise by the *San Jacinto* of the right to stop and search the Trent for contraband of war will have been fully admitted, and the more debateable question whether the Southern commissioners, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with their secretaries, fall under the legal description of contraband, will have been put in abeyance. The main point in dispute between the Washington Government and our own, supposing the former to side with Captain Wilks, will relate to the proper form in which the maritime law of nations, even when its meaning is indisputable, shall be carried into effect. Shall every naval commander in the service of belligerents be authorised, for the future, not merely to arrest and search the unarmed ships of neutrals for what is contraband of war, but also to adjudicate on the spot upon disputed claims and rights, and forthwith carry their adjudication into effect? It is argued that the neglect of legal methods of procedure by the captain of the *San Jacinto*, was, in effect, a kindness to the captain, owners, crew and passengers of the Trent; for had he strictly observed the law of nations, he would

have carried the Trent, with all her living and unoffending freight, into the nearest American port to await the decision of a Prize Court. True; but what may have ministered to convenience in an individual instance would, if suffered to pass unnoticed, have grown into an intolerable tyranny as an assertion of belligerent right. Taking a parallel instance from civil and municipal law, it would be as though every parish constable were authorised, not only to search suspected houses for stolen property, but, without the intervention of a trial, and in obedience to his own interpretation of evidence and law, were to hand it over to the reputed owner. It would save a world of trouble in particular instances, but it would assuredly place the rights of individuals in very unsafe keeping. The formalities required by international law for the condemnation of contraband, whether goods or persons, act, in the main, as a protection to neutral vessels—almost the only protection, short of war, that they enjoy—and it will be as much to the interest of American commerce as to our own that the strictest adherence to legally established methods of procedure should, in every case, be required of belligerents.

We are not without hope that this is a claim the reasonableness of which the Federal Government will see and admit. There is no reason to conclude that the act of Captain Wilks was done in obedience to the special instructions of the Cabinet at Washington—such gleams of evidence as have already reached us, seem to light us to an opposite conclusion. But even if, in furnishing their officer with his instructions, they overlooked what is required by the forms of international law, we should be slow in attributing to them the deliberate and criminal design of inflicting a gratuitous insult upon a friendly Power. They have made a mistaken use of their belligerent rights—they may find it extremely embarrassing to retreat from their false position. We cannot, it is true, on those accounts, safely forego our claim to redress. But we can abstain from urging it in tones offensive to their self-respect. We can forbear placing them between alternative extremes. We can well afford so much delay as may be found necessary to a full consideration of both sides of the case. We can, without loss of dignity, propose to refer the matter to the arbitration of one or more of the maritime Powers of Europe. Meanwhile, we can, if we please, avoid inflaming the fevered blood of American citizenship, by boasting of our ability to sweep the ocean of their fleet, and to dash in pieces their last hopes of reconstituting the Union. And if we pursue this conciliatory course—the only course worthy of us in our and their circumstances, we have little doubt that our patience will be rewarded—that we shall gain all that is due to us without drawing a sword or shedding an ounce of blood—and that the respect of the civilised world will crown us for our forbearance.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS ON CHURCH-RATES.

In the absence of domestic topics of any political moment, our readers will not object, we imagine, to a peep behind the curtain, in order to witness the Church in council on the question of Church-rates. In the opinion of most of her friends—not, perhaps, the most far-sighted—she obtained last Session a splendid victory. Many and anxious have been the subsequent inquiries, all running to this effect—"What will she do with it?" It was to have been expected that if ever it was to be turned to practical account, some mode of doing so would be struck out by the large and influential Church Congress assembled last week at Cambridge. We have read the report of its proceedings, especially on this question, with the utmost attention, and it strikes us very forcibly that if the country is to wait for a settlement of the Church-rate controversy until the opponents of Abolition have agreed among themselves upon a plan, it seems likely enough to wait to the Greek Kalends. Such a weltering mass of helpless confusion as the conflicting opinions thrown together on this occasion it has seldom been our lot to look upon.

The question of Church-rates was introduced to the Congress by a paper read by Mr. Cross, M.P., whose views of the matter are tolerably familiar to most of our readers, the hon. gentleman having embodied them in his Bill of last Session. It could hardly, we apprehend, have been with any intention to support this scheme that Dr. Hume followed with "a most valuable paper" on "Church-rates a necessity for the Church of the Poor." There was a time once, we would remind Dr. Hume, when it was laid down as an emphatic proof of the claim of Jesus to the Messiahship that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them," and we are not told

by any sacred writer, so far as we can remember, that Church-rates were felt to be a necessity in those days. To these two papers Mr. Knott added one of statistics, in which branch of the subject, as we have reason to know, he is so eminently skilled. Then, we are told, Mr. Henry Hoare, "in an eloquent speech, brought the scheme of the London Churchwardens' Association before the meeting, the main feature of which is that the vestry shall have power to exempt particular persons." This plan may claim the merit, at least, of being a novel contribution to the Church of England's stock of expedients for keeping fast hold of the tax.

Here, then, was a sufficient variety of choice before the meeting. But it would seem that the preliminaries had occupied so much time that lengthened discussion was out of the question. Our old friend Archdeacon Denison might well be somewhat impatient, and urge that "that unexampled gathering should not separate without coming to some practical conclusion." So, after a short speech in his characteristic style, he moved a resolution to the effect, "That in the opinion of this Congress, having heard the papers put before us, it is not desirable to meet the movement for the abolition of Church-rates by any scheme for compromise." We get at something intelligible at last, but we shall not hold it long. The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. Fendall, who "combated the idea that Church-rates were paid for the benefit of an individual, as it was a tax on property, not on the person." Wondering greatly where this simple-minded clergyman may have been during the last fifteen years, and commending his ignorance to the tuition of Dr. Lushington, we will pass on to observe how this definite proposition of the Venerable Archdeacon was dealt with. Mr. A. J. B. Hope moved the previous question, "considering that it would be a fatal policy to decide on hoisting the No-surrender flag." Mr. Mowbray, M.P., seconded the amendment. He appeared to think that "the Church's position on this question was better at this moment than it was ever likely to be in future," an opinion which we share with him; and we think him very wise, recollecting the issue of certain conferences of members of Parliament in the tea-room last session, in "deprecating any resolutions pledging the Congress to any definite line of action." Mr. Hubbard, M.P., showed the impracticability of Mr. Hoare's scheme, and the impossibility of carrying Sir G. C. Lewis's suggestion of legalising pew-rents—he approved of Mr. Cross's measure, but whether because he considered it more feasible than others, he did not tell the meeting. The conclusion of the whole matter was wonderfully promising. Archdeacon Denison, although protesting that "he could not understand why, after thirty years' debate, no resolution could be come to by such a Congress as that," was prevailed upon by the Rev. J. Martin and the Senior Proctor, "as a matter of courtesy," to withdraw his resolution, and "the Bishop of Colombo dismissed the Congress with his benediction."

We commend this discussion, with its result, or no result, to the reflection of those electors, in whatever constituency, who think they have screwed a candidate up to a useful practical standard, when they have forced him to declare that, although unfavourable to the abolition of Church-rates, he will give his cordial assistance to any other feasible plan for settling the question, which shall do justice to all parties. Such a profession is tantamount in effect, if not in intention, to a declaration of desire to keep matters just as they are. There is no intermediate scheme between unconditional abolition and the maintenance of the existing system, upon which the pro-rate party can be brought to agree. The only act in which they can unite is the negative one of opposing Sir John Trelawny's Bill. Having succeeded in defeating this, they can go no further without falling out by the way. The fact is that the abolition of Church-rates is prevented, not by its direct opponents, such as Archdeacon Denison, but by those who are hankering after some sort of compromise, they know not what. These men will have their brief period of triumph. They have got one majority, namely, the majority of one, against the only definite mode of settlement that has the smallest chance of success, and they know as well as we do, that they can do nothing with it. They cannot take another step without disclosing their hopeless divisions. The country, however, will expect from them something better than pure obstruction. They must propose something, or give way. They cannot for ever hold the question in suspense. They are now no nearer to agreement than they were twelve-months or two years ago. They dare not, even in a Congress of Churchmen, allow a definite resolution to go to the vote. How and whither are these men likely to carry Parliament and the country with them?

OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE possibility of a rupture with the American Union invests with special interest the ordinary monthly returns of the Board of Trade, and such other indicia as enable us to measure the range and vitality of our industry. At present, too, these statistics tend to show the folly of gloomy prognostics, and the extent to which the freedom of trade we happily enjoy provides compensation in one direction for losses in others.

It appears that, notwithstanding the almost entire cessation of our trade with America, our total exports for the ten months of the present year, ending October, show a decrease of 7,476,285*l.*, or only 6½ per cent. compared with 1860, and a decrease of 3,274,942*l.*, or no more than 3 per cent. compared with 1859. The revival thus indicated is due to the increase of our commerce with other countries in general, but chiefly to our expanding trade with France. The Commercial Treaty with that country began to operate in our favour as soon as our scale of duties was reduced, and long before we felt the benefit of the lower tariff of our French neighbours. Thus, for the ten months of the year, there was an increase in our exports to France to the value of nearly three millions, or, excluding the large shipments of grain, to fully two millions. On the 1st of October the ports of France were, for the first time, opened to us at the reduced duties of the new Treaty, and during that month our exports thither amounted in value to 1,187,647*l.*, or more than 100 per cent., over those of the same period in 1860. When it is borne in mind that the increase in our French trade has been solely in manufactured articles, such as cottons, woollens, linens, and hardware, while, owing to the depressed state of industry across the Channel, there has been a marked falling off in the shipments of raw materials there is every reason for present congratulation on the working of the new Treaty. We send but few cotton goods to America, but France took no less than 6,313,008 yards from us in October last, being an increase at the rate of over 600 per cent. Our manufactures have thus got a secure footing in a market of vast extent, hitherto all but closed to them. Mr. Gladstone's enlightened and far-seeing commercial policy is already triumphantly vindicated in the result.

Great as has been the production of cotton goods in Lancashire they are finding many an outlet, though the American market is all but closed to them. In October the shipments of this staple manufacture scarcely fell short of those in the same month of last year—being 3,027,216*l.* in the former, and 3,143,781*l.* in the latter period, and exceeding by about 300,000*l.* those of 1859. The exports of cotton yarns also were greater in the same month of this year than in the two preceding years. We have bought so much cotton in India that the natives are enabled in return to purchase in increased quantities the calicoes with which their markets have been glutted, so as considerably to reduce the stock on hand. But the very fact of so slight a falling off in our exports of cotton manufactures is a proof of the excess of production and of the wisdom of working short time.

There are not the slightest indications of the approach of the much-dreaded "cotton famine." Up to the end of October India had made good all deficiencies in the supply of this precious staple, and sent us during the ten months two-sevenths of the whole quantity imported. During the latter part of the year the new American crop ordinarily begins to come forward at Liverpool. But, though next to none has yet been imported, the stock of cotton in that port was on the 29th ult. 589,280 bales against 524,640 bales at the same time last year,—showing an excess, in favour of 1861, of 64,640 bales. The diminished consumption of the raw material has been to the extent of nearly 200,000 bales for the eleven months of this year as compared with last, and may be expected to continue. No probable conjuncture of events seems likely to create a cotton famine. Present complications in American affairs may for awhile introduce so much uncertainty as to put a stop to the export of cotton from the East. But there is meanwhile a large stock, besides several hundred thousand bales at sea, to fall back upon, which will once more rise in value and thus unlock the stores of the Indian exporter, if the American crop continues to be withheld. Under any, even the most disastrous, circumstances, it must be several months before the stocks of the Southern growers, now stored on the plantations, can find their way to our market.

In a comparison of our commercial condition with that of the Federal Government we derive increased confidence that the quarrel arising out of the forcible seizure of the Confederate Commissioners will not be carried to the last extremity. The Northern States would enter upon a war with peculiar disadvantages. The balance of "floating indebtedness," as between us is

owing to the small amount of our exports to the Free States, in our favour. War would put a stop, not only to the outflow of the large stores of American food, but to the influx of European gold. Our fleet, by breaking the blockade, would enable the South to realise its cotton; and it would be in the power of England to harass, if not destroy, American commerce in every sea, as well as seal up the Northern ports. The grain-producing and discontented West would rise up against the insensate repudiation of the reasonable demands of our Government, and the New York bankers, who have taken the national loan, will not be likely to see their securities deteriorate to a nominal value without a vigorous protest. A war which would involve whole classes in immediate ruin, might be undertaken, for the sake of a great principle, but a war against the sense of the whole civilised world, in which they must suffer more severely than their antagonists, could be entered upon only by a Government and people that had taken leave of reason and given themselves over to ungovernable passion.

CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

(Continued from page 959.)

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that Lord Lyons had expressed his opinion that Messrs. Mason and Slidell would be given up to England.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* says in reference to the seizure of the Southern Commissioners:—

No event short of a general victory on the Potomac could have given greater satisfaction to the nation, for no two men are more identified with the origin of the conspiracy which grew into the present rebellion than these two persons, who will now have the pleasure of passing the winter in the harbour of Boston, within sight of the homes of the men whom they most detest. Mr. Mason is a Virginia gentleman, who was principally distinguished during his public career in the Senate of the United States, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a bitter virulence towards England whenever he had an opportunity to speak on the subject. Mr. Slidell is of New York origin. His father was a respectable citizen and president of one of the banks of this town. The son pushed South to make his fortune, in which he succeeded, and became an Ultra-Southerner when they were made. He is a man of greater ability and of less scruples than his colleague. The capture of no one, except Mr. Jefferson Davis, could have given such intense satisfaction to the nation.

The correspondent says he has reason to think that the Trent is not the last English vessel that may be stopped and visited by the American men-of-war in those waters—

A trade in arms and munitions of war, and in military supplies of various kinds, between British subjects and the Confederates has been going on for some time, in violation of her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, and in spite of the vigilance of the United States' cruisers. The Government, in order to prevent this in future, is fitting up steam vessels in the port of New York, which are to be despatched on the special service of breaking up this trade. The young officers who are to have the command of these vessels have been authorised to exercise great latitude in the execution of their instructions, and have received assurances in advance of the support of the Government.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The latest dates from New York are to Nov. 20th. All the news relating to the boarding of the Trent appears in another column.

The Southern journals report that Jefferson Davis has been elected President, and Stephens Vice-President, of the Confederate States for a term of six years.

Federal troops intended for the South continue to arrive at Annapolis.

The Confederates have again attacked the Federals at Santa Rosa Island, but the Federal fleet shelled them off.

The Georgia planters have held a convention, in which it was resolved that if the present cotton crop remain unsold, they will not plant any cotton next year.

General Dix has landed 4,000 troops on the eastern shore of Virginia, and has issued a proclamation guaranteeing constitutional rights to loyal inhabitants. It is reported that the Federals were well received by the people of Accomac and Northampton counties.

The Confederates have assembled in force at Big Bethel, and an attack on Newport is expected.

Eighteen Federal officers, prisoners of war at Richmond, have been selected to be hung should the Federal Government hang the crew of the privateer Savannah.

Confirmatory accounts have been received of bridge-burning on a most extensive scale by the Union men of East Tennessee.

The Federal army has evacuated Springfield, Missouri, returning to St. Louis.

The *New York Independent* publishes the following paragraph:—

Just as we are going to press, we receive a most important piece of information from a reliable source. It is nothing less than the expressed conviction of Mr. Seward that the government cannot succeed in this war;

that the Confederacy will probably be recognised by the European powers; and that peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. Thurlow Weed has been sent to England, and if he should find the British ministry determined to recognise the Confederacy, the government here will prepare at once for peace.

Colonel Cochrane, of the New York 1st Chasseurs, had made another speech to his regiment at Washington, and his remarks are said to have been formally and cordially approved of by Secretary Cameron, who was present at the time. After expatiating on the objects of the war, and extolling the efforts that were being made by the Unionists, Colonel Cochrane proceeded in strong terms to urge the necessity of seizing and arming the slaves, and bidding them strike for the liberty of their race.

The following items respecting the progress of the civil war are from Mr. Russell's last letter:—

There has been nothing of moment to chronicle lately. In Missouri there are the usual mysterious movements. Price has retreated from Hunter, and Hunter has retreated from Price; and so matters will settle down with the troops in winter quarters very quietly, the Confederates taking up their residence in Arkansas and the Federalists remaining masters of the principal strategic posts in the ill-fated State which has been laid desolate by the contending guerillas. St. Louis will be once more the headquarters of General Hunter, who has repudiated the agreement of treaty entered into by his predecessor General Fremont with General Price. In Kentucky, it appears, that some one blew the sailor General's trumpet a little too loud and too long. Several ciphers must be struck off everything killed, or wounded, or missing, or taken; and then there is scarcely a battle or a general at all. But what there certainly is in Kentucky just now is a large Confederate army under the best general of the Confederate army for this kind of war,—Sidney Johnston, who, with 40,000 men, is threatening an advance on Cincinnati or Louisville, and has forced the Federalists to break up their camp and retire by forced marches to Danville, the Tennessee troops in the United States' service becoming mutinous, and absolutely refusing to turn their backs on their own frontier. In our immediate front the enemy have showed some activity; not a Federalist party can stir out without being pounced upon, for they do not care much about throwing out sentries or adopting any precautions, regarding patriotism probably as its own best safeguard.

THE EXPEDITION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort has been deserted by the Confederates, but not occupied by the Federals.

On the 16th inst. the Federal fleet was still off Beaufort.

The steam-ship Atlantic had arrived at New York from Port Royal, which place she left on the 16th. She had on freight one bale of cotton and some secession trophies. Everything remained quiet. The troops were well stationed, and were well. Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a regiment or so, but they retired again, leaving the place deserted. It had been plundered by the negroes. There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island to confirm the rumour that the Union pickets had been attacked. The stores and ordnance had nearly all been landed, and several transports would soon be ready to leave.

The Charleston papers of the 12th inst. deny that the Federals have occupied the town, and state that reinforcements had been sent thither by the Confederates, who were preparing to defend the town. The Federals, however, have occupied Hilton Island, the cotton crop on which was found to have been fired by the residents before leaving.

The *Charleston Courier* says there is little cotton stored at or near Beaufort.

The New York journals state that the Federal Government has not determined whether Beaufort shall be made a port of entry.

The Southern journals state that black flags have been hoisted at Charleston and Savannah as an indication that no quarter would be given, and that none would be asked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Hunter had surrendered the command of the Western Department to General Halleck, according to the new arrangement of departments.

The Secretaries of War and State had agreed to the demand of Lord Lyons, that British minors enlisted in the American army should be returned to their homes.

Messrs. Gwin, Benham, and Brant had been re-arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The steamer Fingal is reported to have arrived at a Southern port with a cargo of ammunition.

The British barque Deobey (?), which arrived at New York for provisions, has been seized for an alleged violation of the blockade.

The report of the capture of the Sumpter has not been confirmed.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of that State, recommends that the Confederate Government be not allowed to "tamper with produce" in order to raise its support. He desires that Fort Moultrie should be kept by the State of South Carolina. He expresses doubts of the endurance of republican institutions, and looks to "the stronger forms of the Old World."

It is stated that thirty-seven contraband negroes arrived in Philadelphia on the 12th, having walked northward from Accomac county, on the peninsula of Virginia. They were supplied with money by the Wisconsin troops. Numbers of these people were said to be constantly arriving, which had stimulated a public meeting to be held to assist them.

FRANCE.

In the Senate on Monday the *Senatus Consultum*, announced in the letter of the Emperor to M. Roule, was laid on the table.

M. Fould meets with great obstacles in carrying out his plan of economy by reducing the army by 100,000 men and putting a stop to the heavy expenses of the marine, but it is hoped that, with the support of the Emperor, he will yet fully succeed. It is said that the Government have been selling largely Piedmontese stock, received from the Italian Government for expenses of the Italian war, and also that they have thrown on the market a large quantity of Government Obligations, called "Trentinaires," which had been taken by the *Caisse de Consignations*. It is reported that he works fifteen hours a day, and sees a great many people, to whose suggestions he attentively listens. I am told that he has even sent to M. Forcade, the writer who received a warning for his financial article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Forcade is said to have given a decided opinion that nothing but a loan or a substantial reduction in the army can put things straight. Of course a loan is what we must come to.

The following announcement appears in the non-official part of the *Moniteur* of Thursday:—

"The Emperor, by the memorable acts of November 24, 1860, and of the 14th of the present month, has spontaneously rendered the most brilliant homage to the principle or the perfectibility of the constitution."

"But for several days past several organs of public opinion seem to have undertaken to criticise the constitution itself, and lay great stress upon certain modifications of which they urge the necessity. It becomes, therefore, necessary to remember that the initiative of all modifications to be applied to the fundamental contract belonging exclusively to the Emperor and to the Senate, this contract must remain excluded from all discussion, and that the law relating to the press has had principally in view the duty of protecting the constitution from the attacks of which it might become the object."

The "black man" has been round to the journals to say that the Government will not allow any further discussion on the subject of constitutional reform. Of course it will continue to be officially affirmed, as heretofore, that the "censure" does not exist in France.—*Daily News Paris Correspondent*.

Private advices from Paris and Toulon assert that the armour plates of the iron-plated frigate *La Gloire* have become loosened upon her sides from the ship's working when at sea, and that she consequently leaks to such an extent when under steam that she is in reality unseaworthy. The quality of her armour plates is also suspected to be of a very inferior character to those manufactured in this country.

BELGIUM.

A fearful fire broke out on Tuesday at the Napoleon Docks, Antwerp. The Belgian sugar refinery and the St. Felix bonding warehouses were burnt down. The estimated loss is 5,000,000*fr.* The fire was still raging.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, which stood adjourned for a few days, reassembled on Monday, when the debate on Rome and Naples was taken up.

Signor Ratazzi will take part in the discussion of the Roman and Neapolitan questions in the Chamber of Deputies.

A meeting of the majority of the deputies, at which the Ministers were also present, was held on Saturday. Baron Ricasoli gave explanations of the state of Naples, and the brigandage in the Basilicata and on the frontiers of the Papal States. He said that, in pursuance of an understanding between the French and Italian Governments, the French troops will energetically co-operate in the suppression of brigandage on the frontiers of the Papal States. Baron Ricasoli also announced that the Lieutenantcy of Sicily would be shortly abolished. In consequence of these explanations, the majority of the deputies present resolved not to concur in any vote of want of confidence in the Ministry which might be proposed by the Opposition.

Baron Ricasoli made some statements on Thursday in the Italian Senate which will be received with general satisfaction. In the first instance, he announced that the relations between France and Italy continue to be of the most cordial nature; and, in the second place, he affirmed that the accounts of the brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces are much exaggerated, the number of bandits in the Basilicata not exceeding 250. A bill for the temporary occupation of some of the convents by the military has been brought forward in the Senate, this measure being rendered urgent by the necessity of providing accommodation for the soldiers raised under the recent levies. The Bourbonian Duke Proto, who alone in the Italian Parliament represented the cause of genuine reaction, and who presented the other day the modest proposal for the restoration of Francis II., is said to have resigned his seat.

Garibaldi had arrived at Genoa from Caprera. All the journals approve the recall of Baron Tecco from Madrid.

The Papal Government has addressed a circular to the Bishops of Maretime, ordering them to afford every assistance to all Bourbonites entering that province.

All the Garibaldian officers now staying in Switzerland have received orders to assemble at Genoa within a month.

The *Italie* of Turin states that his Majesty has appointed Prince Humbert President of the National Rifle Society; and Generals Garibaldi and Cialdini, as well as General d'Angrognia, vice-presidents of the same.

It is confidently stated that the King of Italy is about to pay a visit to Naples. A delay in his journey is caused by the approaching visit of Prince Oscar of Sweden.

The Bishop of Potenza has exhorted the clergy to support the national Government.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Pesth state that the municipality find the soldiers billeted upon them unbearable, and have yielded, agreeing to pay the taxes.

All the new functionaries have already been appointed in all the Comitats.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Gran will be superseded in his functions as Obergespann of the Comitats of Gran.

The General Congregation of Croatia has, under certain reservations, ordered the military levies to be made in Croatia. The same congregation has also notified to all the functionaries that all official correspondence is to be conducted in the Croatian language.

The Emperor of Austria is about to start for Venice, where he proposes to spend seven or eight days.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has addressed another note to France in reference to the affair of the Valley of Dappes, renewing its demand for satisfaction for the violation of Swiss territory on the ground of the Federal Commissioners' report. The Federal Council also states in this note that Switzerland will not enter into any negotiations with the French Government under present circumstances.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Marquis Wielopolski had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted by the Emperor. The decree by which the Emperor accepts his resignation states that he is relieved from all his functions until further orders. The untoward news created great and general agitation in Warsaw.

It is stated on reliable authority that General Bezak will be appointed Governor of Poland. The Marquis Wielopolski is en route from St. Petersburg to Berlin.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor of Russia intends shortly to grant an amnesty to all persons implicated in the recent disturbances among the students.

SPAIN AND ITALY.

Baron Tecco, the Italian Minister, at his request, received his passports, and left Madrid for Barcelona. In that city he was received by a numerous body of French, Italian, and even Spanish democrats, who gave him an enthusiastic welcome and accompanied him to the quay, where he embarked. The departing envoy addressed the assemblage, and in the course of his speech expressed a hope that Italy would triumph over all her enemies, and that the Italian flag would wave over Venice and Rome.

PORTUGAL.

Lord Methuen and Colonel Seymour, with letters of condolence on the death of the late King from Queen Victoria, have been received at the palace by his Majesty Dom Luis. A meeting of the British merchants has been held to determine upon an appropriate way of expressing their sympathy.

The Infanta Dom Augusto continues very ill. His condition is considered precarious.

The report of the Duke of Saldanha's death is unfounded. His health has slightly improved.

TURKEY.

The news from the seat of war is still contradictory. The news that the Turks were victorious at Scharitz and Kolaschin is however confirmed. Tranquillity prevails at Trebigne. Six more battalions of regular Turkish troops are expected to arrive there.

On the 2nd, Austrian troops entered the Suttorina, for the purpose of removing the batteries which had been erected on the Austrian frontier. That object being obtained the Austrian troops would it was said re-enter their own territory.

Advices received here from Beyrout state that, in consequences of disturbances in the Lebanon, Foad Pasha, on the demand of Daoud Pasha, has ordered the arrest of Joseph Karam.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

An announcement has appeared, to the effect that the Government has received information of the agreement of Mexico to a convention by which our requirements are fully conceded. Sir Charles Wyke has been able to negotiate and conclude terms by which full satisfaction is given to us. We are to have compensation for outrages, the repayment of money stolen, and the fulfilment of the engagements which the Mexican Government has by treaty stipulated towards the bondholders. It is expressly added, however, that this convention will not arrest the part which England is about to take in the intervention in conjunction with France or Spain.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Paris evening papers publish "under reserve" a despatch from San Domingo, dated Nov. 9, announcing that General Santana, who surrendered San Domingo to Spain, had issued a pronunciamiento against the Spanish Government.

INDIA.

A telegram has been received announcing that Lord Canning intends to make the settlement of the North-West perpetual. In other words, Government grants to all owners of land in Hindostan proper a perpetual lease, instead of one which may be raised every thirty years. The effect of the existing system is, that towards the close of the lease the land is left unimproved and in bad order, the owner believing that if he is prosperous his taxation will be increased.

Disturbances are also reported from Nowgong, a district of Assam. The affair can have no political importance. This telegram, with news of the 12th of November, from Bombay, arriving on the 29th instant, and was only three days coming from Alexandria. This reduces our distance from India, for the transmission of important facts, to about fourteen days.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is about to visit the King of Italy in Turin.

DEVASTATIONS OF THE INDIAN FAMINE.—The final report of Colonel Baird Smith on the Indian famine estimates the death from actual hunger, and disease consequent on hunger, at 89,000 souls. In Bulundshuhur, three and a-half per cent. of the population perished of starvation, and in the Delhi district only 2,678 yoke of oxen, out of some 18,000, were left alive.

FEDERAL PRISONERS ON NEUTRAL TERRITORY.—Much excitement has been occasioned on the Isthmus of Panama, by the determined act of the Federalist General Sumner in conveying three Secessionist prisoners across the isthmus in spite of the demand of the Governor of New Grenada (to whom they had appealed) for their release. The police officer, "with a force of forty men, could not, of course, offer resistance to 500 United States' troops, and General Sumner was at liberty to take his prisoners with him." The Governor protested, but in vain.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

This conference—one of the most influential in point of character that has ever been held in connexion with Voluntary Education—assembled, as our readers have already been informed, on Wednesday last, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. Amongst those present were Sir S. M. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Barnes, M.P.; Mr. E. Baines, M.P.; Mr. E. Miall, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. W. Willans, Mr. Ralph Ashton, Mr. S. Courtauld, Mr. C. Reed, Mr. H. Rutt, Mr. Apsley Pellatt, Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. J. Cripps, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. John Crossley, Mr. J. C. Williams, Dr. Foster, Mr. C. Jupe, the Revs. J. G. Miall, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Brock, J. H. Hinton, M.A., J. C. Harrison, G. W. Conder, C. Stovel, Andrew Reed, H. Richard, W. J. Unwin, A. M. Henderson, George Smith, F. Clowes, &c. Mr. Barnes, M.P., having been voted to the chair, the Rev. H. Richard read letters from Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. Dillwyn, M.P.; Rev. John Kelly, Liverpool; Rev. Dr. Evans, Scarborough; Rev. E. Duncombe, rector of Barthomley, Cheshire; Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. Thomas Russell, Edinburgh; and Mr. H. S. Tremenhore. The following is the substantial portion of Mr. Tremenhore's letter:—

In as far as your object is to stimulate the self-reliance of the people in the matter of education, your efforts will have my most cordial sympathy. . . . I have nothing to add to the statements or suggestions in my paper laid before the House of Commons in June last (No. 354). Sir James Shuttleworth contemplates the increase of the public grant to 1,000,000, or 1,200,000, and its gradual reduction, in fifteen years, to 750,000, which would then be the permanent annual contribution of the State in furtherance of popular education. In my paper above referred to, I give my reasons for thinking that, under the stimulus of the public and effectual examination which I propose, the desire for, and the inclination to pay for, education would be so increased amongst the labouring classes, that their schools would gradually become self-supporting, and that consequently the annual grants from the State might safely be reduced to the extent of nearly 500,000, a year in the course of ten years, at the rate of 50,000, a year, leaving as the permanent annual burden upon the State about 200,000, a year.

As I said before, I have nothing to add to the facts and the reasonings with which I have supported these views. They are before Parliament and the public. A vast proportion of the acutest and ablest minds in the country is now engaged in the study of this most difficult public question—the right administration of the education grant. I am rejoiced to find that gentlemen of so much intelligence and independence as those who will assemble at your conference are about to address themselves anew to its consideration.

I am, dear Sir, yours very obediently,

H. S. TREMENHORE.

H. S. Skeats, Esq.

Mr. Duncombe's letter, which called forth several expressions of approbation, was as follows:—

Barthomley Rectory, Crewe, Nov. 23, 1861.

Sirs,—I received your circular invitation for next Wednesday on my return home from the funeral of my late brother, the late M.P. for Finsbury. Would I had received it before leaving London, for I had remained over the conference if only to render a tacit expression of my unfeigned sense of the long-suffering kindness as well as personal friendship which I know him to have so long enjoyed from some of those whose names are subscribed in the circular, and whose views on civil and religious liberty, I believe, fairly represent those of the

rest. How much more gladly had I accepted the invitation if, by any means, my being present on the 27th could have promoted the object, which I conceive to be this:—Conference on what best to be done now to advance "the perfect law of liberty" in education without being guilty of what its enemies lay to the charge of its advocates—namely, arresting the increase of knowledge in the masses of mankind, specially of our own country, by "stopping the supplies" in "State aid."

But, now I cannot come to the conference on the 27th inst., I can only assure you hereby that, like yourselves, I am fully persuaded in my own mind that the present state of the education question "gives us an opportunity for stating and defending our principles, of which we can scarcely take too great advantage." And if my being an old incumbent in the Established Church of our nation does not disqualify me in the estimation of Nonconformists to offer a free and independent opinion worthy of their calm and candid consideration, I thankfully place my services at the disposal of the committee should the conference on the 27th lead, as I heartily hope it may, to some great central meeting in London of all parties and denominations who object to "concordats" and State education in general.

I beg to remain, Sirs, yours respectfully,
EDWARD DUNCOMBE,
Rector of Barthomley.

Mr. BARNES, M.P., then addressed the meeting, stating that he was entirely opposed to the interference of the Government in the business of education, and that the recent minute of the Committee of Privy Council showed the sort of feeling which was growing up, and the difficulty now experienced, after a long erroneous course, in returning to a sounder practice. (Hear.)

The Rev. J. H. HINTON having read the paper which appeared in our last number, for which the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to him,

Mr. BAINES, M.P., moved the first resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this conference, the present Government system of education has been productive of varied and serious evils; that it has led to an expenditure so large, and threatening so uncontrollable an increase, as to alarm every Finance Minister, and even the most pledged official advocates of the system, and to render an early change inevitable; that it has created an enormous central establishment in Downing-street, which yet finds it impossible to cope with the details attending the management of many thousands of schools over the whole of Great Britain; that, in the deliberate judgment of an impartial Commission appointed by the Crown to inquire into the state of education, the results attained by the system in imparting the indispensable elements of education are far from satisfactory, whilst the instruction which the teachers are trained to give is too ambitious, and not adapted to the condition and necessities of the poorer classes; that whilst some thousands of teachers have been trained at a heavy and unnecessary expense to the public, they have been made dependent on the public purse for a large part of their incomes, and their spirit of self-respect and self-reliance has been thereby injured; that the system has not excited among the parents of the children an increased disposition to make voluntary sacrifices for their education; that it has necessarily impaired their self-reliance, and has tempted great numbers of the middle-classes to avail themselves of State-aided schools, and thus to have their children educated at the public expense, contrary to the intention of Parliament; that the educational grants, being declined on civil and religious grounds by several of the large sections of Nonconformists, innumerable many thousands of congregations, operate unjustly towards those bodies, by taxing them for that of which they do not approve and in which they cannot participate, and also in various ways discourage their schools; that the inquiries of the Royal Commissioners and the census of 1851 have shown an extent of education in this country very far exceeding that which was taken for granted when the interference of the Government in education was begun, and comparing very favourably with the extent of education in other countries; that, although it is freely admitted that no small amount of good has been done by the millions of public money expended, it appears from the best statistical returns that the advance in education was at least as rapid before the Government grants were commenced as it has been since, notwithstanding the difficulties to be overcome, and the prejudice and indifference to be removed in the earlier stages of popular education; that in view of all these considerations, and relying on the many and powerful forces which now stimulate and necessitate education, independently of Government aid, this conference is of opinion that the Parliamentary grants for that object should year by year be reduced, until they shall wholly cease.

Mr. Baines proceeded to say:—

Sir,—I retain my firm faith in the voluntary principle. All that has taken place since our first great discussion on this subject has tended rather to confirm than to shake that faith. We see at the present time the difficulties into which the Government has been plunged by acting upon a wrong principle, and we also see many persons whom we could least have expected, coming round to the conviction that after all the people will have to rely upon themselves, and not upon the Government, for education. In Mr. Hinton's paper the name of Sir John K. Shuttleworth was mentioned—a gentleman whose approach to our principle is, however, very remote. Mr. Tremenhore and Mr. Harry Chester were also referred to, as also were several of those who, though among ourselves denominationally, yet differed from us. First among these we must honour the Rev. Dr. Vaughan. From all these high authorities, and also from the *Edinburgh Review*, statements have recently been made which show an approach to the voluntary principle. (Hear, hear.) One mode of testing a principle is by practice. A wrong principle necessarily leads to difficulties in practice. The Government has adopted the principle of State aid to education, and the difficulties which a enumerated in the resolution I have submitted to meeting are those that have arisen out of it. I am unable to attempt ever made in this country to set up that principle. But when an attempt is made to change the system, then a great outcry is raised by all the parties who are interested in the system that has established. That, indeed, only reminds one of outcry which is always raised on the part of protect interests, of whatever nature they may be, when an attempt has been made, in ever so small a degree, to withdraw the protection they have enjoyed. It is in the very nature of Government protection to enfeeble the spirit of self-reliance, and that accounts for the timidity of those who have once enjoyed it. There is no man of the least experience in politics who will not at once recall instances in which that timidity has been displayed, where, so soon as it was proposed to withdraw

Government protection, an outcry has been raised, and it has been supposed that the interest which had been protected would go to rack and ruin the moment the protection was taken away. I may remind the conference how signally this was the case with the agricultural interest at the time it was proposed to withdraw protection, though free trade was the best thing the agricultural interest could have. It was so with the colonial, shipping, and manufacturing interests, and it is so at this day with respect to Church-rates. I do not believe that the schoolmasters' interests would suffer by the gradual, or even by the total withdrawal of the Government support; on the contrary, I believe that a support would rise up from among the people that would abundantly supply the place of that which was withdrawn. I do not say that there would be no temporary inconvenience, but I am firmly convinced that in the end the people would manifest a spirit that would supply the place of Government support, and give an education more free and efficient than can be supplied by any Government. The best way of proving any theory of this kind is to refer to experience, if you have experience to refer to. I have a strong faith in principle, and I do not demand that you should have experience to prove that a right principle works well. Still, the evidence of experience is an argument that does come home to most men with the force of conviction—a force which no mere argument upon general principles will supply. Now, on this subject of education, we have experience to prove that the people are able and willing to conduct and support their own education. (Hear.)

Mr. Baines then referred to the rapid progress of popular education from the commencement of the present century down to the time when Government began to interfere. The desire for education had not only to be created, at the beginning of this century, among the poorer classes, a prejudice against the education of the poor had to be overcome—yet all those difficulties were surmounted, the work was fairly begun, and various normal schools were established before anything was said about Government aid. It was not possible, in the face of these facts, to doubt the power and ability of the people to educate themselves. Then look at what the people are doing for themselves, in a variety of ways. Mechanics' institutions are purely and entirely the creation of the people themselves. Sunday-schools, which comprehend two and a-half millions of children, and 300,000 teachers, are the result of voluntary religious effort. Look, again, at the progress the people are making in provident habits. See the enormous sums deposited in savings-banks, and the number of benefit societies which the people have formed. All these are instances of self-action on the part of the people, and he said with regard to all of them that it was better for the whole State that they should be conducted by the people themselves, and rest upon voluntary action, than that they should be originated or controlled by the State. (Cheers.) It did not to him seem desirable that they, holding the principles they did, should enter into the controversy betwixt the supporters of the old Minute and the new. For his part he disapproved of both Minutes, and therefore it was not for him to express any opinions in regard to those various points which are discussed in detail by the teachers and managers of schools receiving Government aid. He could only say that that appeared to him to be the best system that was most favourable to a reduction of public grants, which will take the least out of the pockets of the people, and leave schools in the greatest degree to local management, ultimately making them rest entirely on the voluntary efforts of the people themselves. He agreed with the earnest recommendations made by Mr. Hinton at the close of the paper, that Nonconformists should show their attachment to their principles by the efforts and sacrifices they make for the establishment and sustentation of voluntary schools. This was perhaps the most important view to take of the question. He trusted that if they had not hitherto done their utmost to carry their principles into practice, they would discharge their consciences in this particular, and contribute their full share to both the secular and religious education of the country. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS, of Pontypool, seconded the resolution. He said that in Wales the State Church took the lion's share of the Parliamentary grants, but he was sorry to say that all the Nonconformists had not maintained their ground as Voluntaries. The popular feeling in the principality was opposed to Governmental education, but the Voluntary school had had to encounter very serious difficulties. It was their firm conviction that if the other schools had not been patronised and supported at the public expense, the public would have supported all the schools without such assistance. (Cheers.) Working men would ordinarily have cheerfully given two pence or three pence per week for the education of their children if the public schools had not offered to do the work for a penny. (Hear, hear.) Many working men, however, preferred as it was to send their children to private schools, at a charge of sixpence per week or more, from a feeling of independence. (Hear, hear.) Many of the schools created partly by the public money were built in a far too expensive style, and thus the public money was wasted for purposes quite unnecessary. One school and school-house amid the cinder-pits and smoke of the iron district had cost about 7,000*l.*, though it was only calculated to accommodate about 200 children. Most of these schools were also used by the clergy as churches, and it was too bad that the Nonconformists should be taxed to maintain a little State Church out of the money voted for educational purposes. He hoped they would be able to do something to check the progress of this system; indeed, it had long appeared to him that while they were, as Nonconformists, spending a great deal of money in the agitation against Church-rates,

they had suffered a greater evil to grow up in their midst. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. MIALI then rose and spoke as follows:—

Sir,—Before the resolution is put to the meeting, I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words in regard to the general subject comprehended in it. For five-and-twenty years—ever since I have been a public man—I have held the opinion, and constantly expressed it, that it were better to leave the people to educate themselves, and to develop whatever educational strength and life might be in them, than to give them that artificial aid by means of Government subsidy which would undermine their independence and give to them a mistaken idea of the value of education itself. I have, I suppose, partly on that account, had the honour of being selected as the representative of the principle to which I have just referred upon the Royal Commission of Education of England and Wales. I am not about to state to this meeting anything with regard to that Commission that is not already before the public, save, to express—as I should take every public opportunity that was suitable to express—the strong sense I have of the impartiality and thorough honesty, the conscientious industry of every one of my colleagues in the prosecution of this work. (Cheers.) But I thought that before this resolution was put, I should like to give to you, broadly and without any argumentation, the impressions upon my mind which have been left by the inquiries of the Royal Commission. I think we ought to allow even to the Privy Council system that which is properly its due—that which is due to those who have been merely the agents to carry it into effect—that their plans have been sagacious—setting aside altogether the principles upon which they are based—and that their administration has been faithful and able. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that any system of aiding education by the Government so as not to interfere with the operation of the Voluntary principle, or rather to interfere with it as little as possible—I do not think that that end could have been sought more honestly or more ably than it has been by the Committee of Privy Council. My impression, after the investigation we have pursued, has been this,—that though they have been mistaken in their principles, they have been sincere, honest, and severely economical, so far as they could decide, in the administration of their system; and I do not believe that there is any one department of Government, not even the Post-office itself, in which all the qualities of good administration have been so fully exhibited as in the carrying out of the Privy Council system. I think we ought to admit, moreover, that some good has been done. (Hear, hear.) It at least has been the impression upon my mind that some results have been attained by the Privy Council system that probably would not have been attained by other means. For example, in very many villages, where there would have been no school at all, except a mere dame's school, for the education of the independent poor, there have been erected schools, and there has been placed the machinery of education, which, after a time, may be able thoroughly to maintain itself. I think that the Privy Council system has tended not only to spread education through the more destitute parts of the country, but also to elevate the tone of the education given, even in schools that are conducted on the Voluntary principle. So far, I think, we are bound to admit all that the facts will warrant us in admitting, in justification of the scheme that has been pursued. The evils that have come out of the system strike me more forcibly now, after the investigation, than they ever did before. I think, in the first place, that we ought to set ourselves right as to the phrases we employ, and the ideas we entertain respecting popular education. This is certainly a matter of form rather than of substance. We usually speak about the voluntary principle being adequate to provide for the education of the people. We have imported into this controversy a term that has thoroughly misled the country. We do not depend upon the voluntary principle. We do not regard it as adequate to the education of the people. What we do think, and the principle upon which we do proceed, is this, that the self-action of the people of this country will be as successfully employed in the education of their children as it is in the clothing or in the feeding of them. (Hear, hear.) And so far as the voluntary principle has been employed, it has been employed only in supplementing that which is the duty of all the people of this country, and which duty, so long as it is undischarged by the people themselves, cannot be fully discharged by proxy—by whatever mechanism we may organise. (Hear, hear.) We have somewhat misled public attention by inducing them to think that the real question of difference between us and our opponent was this—whether philanthropy or whether law should educate the people of the country. Now, the question is nothing of the kind. I very much question indeed whether our philanthropy has not been doing almost as much harm as the influence of the Government. I believe we have been mistaken in our methods—that we have been trying to supply education to the poor, and that our great work should have been to stimulate in the parental mind a sense of parental obligation. (Loud cheers.) I think therefore that it is for us to acknowledge that by the introduction probably of wrong terms into this controversy, in the early part of it we may have misled the public mind with regard to the objects which we seek to accomplish; and with this preliminary remark I will now just go on to state one or two of the broad evils that strike me to have resulted from the interposition of Government in the education of the independent poor. The first is this, that it does not touch the class for whom Government might be supposed to concern itself, and it does draw in the class that does not in the slightest degree need it. (Cheers.) The poor—the very poor—those who haunt our courts and alleys in the great towns, and especially in the metropolis—those who constitute as it were, the seed-plots of vice—they are not in the slightest degree affected by all the efforts that have been made by Government for the education of the people. The argument was that we should set up schools, and that thereby we should prevent the necessity for jails. I remember the speech which Lord Macaulay—then Mr. Macaulay—made in the House of Commons on this subject, in which he seemed to point out that it was the only economical plan of preventing crime, instead of having to meet the consequences of crime. Our statistics show that we have done nothing with crime—that the system has not touched those peo-

ple who become criminals—that they are altogether left out of the question; and I believe that if we were to plant schools, and put efficient schoolmasters in every parish of the kingdom—nay, in such numbers that all the children of the country should have a school brought almost within a few yards of their own doors,—the effect would be just the same. You cannot stir that portion of the public to take an interest in education simply by putting down the apparatus of education within their reach. But what have you done? Instead of doing that, you have got a cheap education, almost gratuitous, for a class of independent poor who are altogether above the need of Government interposition. The lower stratum of the middle classes; ay, and I should say the stratum running up pretty high, too, has been dragged down into this system,—their independence undermined, their estimate of the value of education considerably lowered, and their idea of the rights they have in regard to public money altogether perverted. Now that seems to me to have been one of the main evils of the system. Any other system would have done the same thing; perhaps any other system would have done it even more; but you see the Privy Council system has been enabled to reach the whole country, and therefore we see those evils starting out more distinctly and specifically than would have been the case with regard to any other system. The next impression left upon my mind was, that we were doing great harm, not in cheapening education—for it cannot be too cheap where the result is brought about by natural means, but in cheapening education in the estimate of the people. These independent poor—we rush after them. (Hear, hear.) In places where there are three or four schools everybody is out to catch scholars. The people actually suppose they are doing you a favour by sending their children to school. They assume an air of superiority, as if they were conferring a valuable patronage upon the teachers and managers of the schools to whom they send their children. We have been producing this feeling very widely. Our efforts should have been not certainly to increase the natural difficulty of education, but to have led the parents of children always to suppose that the nurture of a child and the instruction of its mind in order to fit it for the great battle of life, must of necessity involve a considerable measure of self-denial. (Hear, hear.) And I do not think we have done right when the parents of children have been indulging themselves by spending perhaps four or five shillings a week in intoxicating drinks, in supplying them with the means of a good education at a penny a week, and telling them that we are thereby producing upon them a result which is highly to be desired. (Hear, hear.) There is one more evil of the present system that very forcibly struck me whilst we were pursuing this investigation. We are getting in a groove from which it will be almost impossible to extricate ourselves; not simply as to the expense year by year, though that is a matter of considerable importance, but the fact is that all the plans of education are now becoming stereotyped throughout the country, and whatever may be the advances made in discovering better methods of tuition in future years, none of those methods will have the smallest chance of prevailing in schools that are under the Government system. Although the interposition of Government does give a stimulus to education in its first stages, it almost necessarily throws out over the whole body of the educated and the educators an infestation which prevents further growth, and which, until it is absolutely snatched to pieces, there is not the slightest hope that the life within will fully develop itself. It has been the case with respect to our universities—I might say, with regard to the Church and almost all those institutions in which mind has been concerned. You have but to fix, as it were, upon the means—to have the sources from which the means flow always open—and by a mechanical law not affected by outward circumstances, you instantly put into operation an element which must of necessity deteriorate that which is produced. I need hardly say that during the progress of the inquiry these thoughts were spoken out most plainly, and received most respectfully; and I may say too, perhaps without letting out any secret, that I unexpectedly found myself, after taking my stand upon the principle that we shall affirm here this morning, in a better position than I expected. I fully expected to be in a minority of one, and I found myself in a minority of two. (Hear, hear.) My impression certainly has been that the investigation that has been prosecuted will be followed with important results. I have put my name to the report, certainly not as indicating any distrust of the principles I have hitherto professed, nor because I believe even in the scheme as it is propounded, but as that upon which seven gentlemen, all of them probably differing very largely both in matters of principle and policy, could come to an agreement upon; and I think that that very much indicates the true position of the educational question. Opinion is so divided in this country that it is impossible for you so to set aside the principles you hold, or so to amalgamate those opinions, as to produce a practical scheme and a scheme that can work; and on this account I earnestly trust, nay confidently expect, that during the next ten or twenty years it will be found that this system must be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) When this is once determined upon by the intelligence of the country, as it is fast coming to be determined, I do believe that the hollowness, if I may so express it, of this grand scheme of governmental interference for the education of the people will be more and more exposed. We are always talking about the good that has been done by the activity of Government, or of religious bodies, in favour of education; we forget all the other influences that are at work—railroads, the penny postage, the cheap press, the electric telegraph—all the employments of the country wanting educated men. All these influences are constantly working, and increasing the amount of educational means, and improving them rather than any interposition of ours. (Cheers.) With these remarks I beg to support the resolution.

Mr. JUPES said that the chief hindrance to self-education among the working classes was the habit of indulging in intoxicating drinks, and thought that the conference should take some notice on the subject.

Mr. S. MORLEY said that he wished to add a few words respecting the education of the lowest orders. It was the opinion of no less an authority than Lord Shaftesbury that the best thing the Government could do in connexion with ragged schools was to let them alone. (Hear, hear.) With the class of

people they were intended for there was needed a great amount of hearty, loving sympathy, which could not be got in any system of red-tape officialism. It would be the worst day for ragged-schools on which Government put forth its hand to manage them, or even to assist them by pecuniary aid. One of the most striking illustrations of the bad moral effect of a Government system upon schoolmasters was seen in the letters which had recently been sent in such numbers to the newspapers. Anything lower than the tone and spirit of these letters, having regard to the great work in which the writers were engaged, could hardly be conceived. It was merely a question of £ s. d. from beginning to end; the writers were evidently beginning to regard themselves merely as the stipendiaries of the State. Anything more un-English or degrading he had seldom met with. It was instructive also to hear what the Church Education Society had to say in reference to the working of the system. According to the testimony of that institution not one-fourth of the Church schools in this country were the recipients of Government grants, and those which were were for the most part schools that needed them the least. This was the testimony of a society which naturally would be glad to get all the aid it could; and in his opinion it was most valuable testimony as against a Government system. Again, the Commissioners in their report showed that in the elements of education—the three R's—the teaching in the Government schools was deficient. One great obstacle against which voluntaries had to contend was a class of local treasurers, who were selected to that office not from any special sympathy with education, but because they were respectable and influential people. Men of this class were constantly complaining if the balance-sheet happened to be a little on the wrong side, and unfortunately there were plenty of agents going about the country corrupting these men, and showing them how they could rid themselves of that small inconvenience. The Establishment had received 76 per cent. of the public money for educational purposes. The Dissenters, with very few exceptions, would not touch the money; they could not take money contributed alike by all religionists, however opposite in character. He therefore agreed with the latter portion of the resolution, and should be disposed to accede to some such scale as that proposed by Mr. Henry Chester, by which ten per cent. would be struck off the grant every year. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to. The Rev. G. W. CONDER moved the following resolution:—

That this conference does not feel called upon to express a judgment on the points in dispute between the supporters of the old and new Minutes of Council; the responsibility of abandoning one system for another, with all its painful consequences, rests on other hands; but the conference protests against the idea that Parliament is bound to maintain a system which is proclaimed by Royal Commissioners to work adversely to the public interests, and it approves of the reduction of public grants, and of any approach to a self-sustaining system.

He thought that there was a great deal that was satisfactory in the present position of the educational controversy. The report of the commissioners had done much to verify the conclusions of the voluntary party. They evidently had no business to interfere in the dispute now going on between the adherents of the old and the new Minutes. To neither party could they give their support, inasmuch as they were opposed to the principles of both. The supporters of the new Minute were merely changing the fashion of the house, but they kept the same foundation as the supporters of the old. No doubt, in the course of the fight about the Minute some on both sides would come round to the principle of the voluntaries, which was to trust mainly to the self-educating power of the people. It was a significant fact, that, with all the expenditure of Government money, the ratio of education had not increased. He sincerely hoped that the sentiments expressed by the conference—uttered as they were at the crisis of the question—would have some influence in the settlement of the question. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. H. DELF seconded the resolution.

The Rev. EUSTACE CONDER, while admitting that voluntaries ought not to engage in the dispute respecting the new Minute, deprecated the idea of remaining altogether silent. They were bound to take every opportunity of enforcing their principles. In the meantime, it was a question with him whether voluntaries ought not to confess themselves beaten, the great majority of the country being against them, and to receive the grant where they must either do so or allow the school to be closed.

The Rev. A. REED was somewhat disappointed with the resolution. He feared it would be understood as implying that the voluntary party flinched from advocating their real sentiments, and from boldly expressing their opinion upon the merits of a particular educational system.

Mr. A. PEGLER, of Southampton, suggested the omission of the latter part of the resolution, and stated that in Southampton the Church party took all the money that was voted by the Committee of Council for education in that town. Neither the Dissenters nor the Roman Catholics had received anything with the exception of two small building grants. The Church schools obtained from 9,000l. to 10,000l.

The Rev. W. ROBERTS, of Southampton, thought the latter part of the resolution was ambiguous, and should either be omitted or qualified. He thanked Mr. Conder for his remarks, because the difficulty he had suggested continually occurred, and many of the Nonconformists who took the government money, did so simply on this ground—that they

must either accept it, or shut up their schools. Which course ought they to pursue? For himself he would rather close his school than keep it open with the aid of the State. Many of these government schools were becoming supplemental churches, and towards their support the Dissenters were taxed one half, and he would have the conference speak out against them far more decidedly than it would do by the resolution as it stood.

Dr. FOSTER thought it would be difficult to make any material alteration in the resolution for the better. It was impossible for the conference to give a full expression of opinion on the new Minute in its present transitory shape. There could be no doubt, from the wording of the resolution, that those who adopted it wished to have as little as might be to do with the matters in dispute, and that they were anxious to arrive at a system of voluntary education by gradual measures. It was nothing more than an explanation and enlargement of the first resolution. He would leave the committee free to act, and urged that the immense importance of small things should not be overlooked.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON considered that the resolution would be better in the following amended shape:—

That this conference does not feel called upon to express a judgment on the points in dispute between the supporters of the old and the new Minutes of Council; but the conference protests against the idea that Parliament is bound to maintain a system which is admitted to work adversely to public interests.

The Rev. BASIL COOPER seconded the amendment.

The Rev. J. B. PATON urged that the conference ought to give a deliverance on the subject of the new Minute, for the guidance of the people during the ensuing year, when a national controversy would probably turn upon it.

Mr. BAINES said he should be called upon as a member of the House of Commons to express an opinion upon the subject, and he had no hesitation in saying that he was in favour of the new Minute, as against the old one, first because it took less money out of the public purse, and second, because it threw more of the work of education upon the local managers. He supported the amendment.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER accepted the amendment, and it was passed unanimously.

The Rev. C. J. MIDDLEDITCH moved, and Mr. WILLANS, of Huddersfield, seconded the next resolution, which underwent a good deal of verbal criticism, and was subsequently adopted in the following amended form:—

That the sacrifices that have been made by various sections of the community in supplying the means of day school education are recognised with satisfaction by this conference, but it urges the Nonconformist Churches of this country, and the friends of popular education at large, to increased and more vigorous action in the promotion of it; and the conference is of opinion that some systematic effort should be made to impress upon all parties the importance and necessity of such increased exertions.

Mr. MORGAN, of Birmingham, held that it was not the duty of Nonconformist churches, as such, to keep open day schools, and would not, therefore, exhort them to its performance.

The Rev. H. RICHARD said he had seen the immense disadvantage at which Dissenters stood in the country, because the churches had not generally recognised it to be a part of their work to promote day-school education, while the clergy of the Establishment were doing so to a larger extent than ever. Depend upon it, there was an educational influence at work that was gradually undermining the Nonconformists in many parts of the land, just because they were not so much alive as they should be to the importance of the instruction given to children and youth. The Church of England educated 76 per cent. of the people, and the Nonconformists only 24 per cent., including all British schools.

Mr. S. MORLEY believed that matters were rather better than this, but that the Nonconformists were made to appear so very far behind because the ministers had been so unwise as to neglect to fill up the returns that had been sent to them. But still the Nonconformists had manifestly much to learn and to do in regard to popular education, and he was most anxious that the conference should press the subject upon them.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON testified to the willingness and ability of the poor to contribute towards the education of their children, and said he was convinced that the Nonconformist churches were not by any means so fully alive to the importance of training the young in certain habits of thought, and of bringing them under the power of certain forms, as the Church was, and the effect of this would become apparent in the course of a few years to their disadvantage. The churches would have to be recruited from the ranks of the young, and if they would increase, or even maintain their present strength and influence, they must not neglect the training of the day-school. He was glad to be able to state that no less than 1,500 children were receiving day-school education in connection with the Congregational Home Mission Stations, on the voluntary system.

Mr. S. MORLEY conceived that education was becoming recognised, to a larger extent than ever, to be the work of the Church, next to that of the parents; and the call was therefore the louder upon the Nonconformist communities to bestir themselves.

The Rev. W. J. UNWIN said his experience was this, that a school is scarcely safe if it does not lean on some congregation or church. Schools managed by mixed committees were the first to be persuaded to take Government aid. Besides, education was the offspring of Christianity, and Christian churches had a deep and abiding interest in the young. There was no instrument so powerful for church purposes

as the training of the young, but this fact, had, most unhappily, been sadly lost sight of by Nonconformists. The question would have to be asked and pressed upon them—What is the worth of the day school? Was it not worth much more to the churches than many other things which they help to support, and on which they expend ten times the amount of money they gave for purposes of popular education? If the present comparative indifference to this matter was suffered to continue, it would most assuredly produce a most disastrous effect upon the Nonconformist Churches in the course of the next twenty-five years; for the men and women of that time would regard the clergy as having been the guides and friends of their youth. If he had not a strong faith in the ability and willingness of parents to pay for the education of their children, he should say that the advocates of the voluntary system had embarked in a hopeless enterprise; but he was perfectly satisfied that the sympathy and co-operation of the working classes might be enlisted if they were gone amongst and conversed with upon the subject in a suitable and earnest manner; and that the voluntary schools would then come to occupy a better position than those of a different character.

The resolution having been adopted,

Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY moved:—

That, while gladly acknowledging the evidence of an increased interest on the part of parents in the education of their children, this conference is of opinion that all means should be employed to foster that feeling, to stimulate the sense of parental responsibility, and to urge upon the promoters of popular education, as affording the only sound basis of action, the principle that the work of education is emphatically the work of parents, and that any system which ignores or tends to lessen the force of the application of this principle is both vicious in action and opposed to the highest interests of society.

He most thoroughly concurred, he said, in the sentiment thus expressed, and deeply regretted that the Nonconformist Churches, as a whole, had not recognised the responsibility resting upon them in respect of popular education. It had been a source of much pain to him that sufficient means had not been provided to assist weak schools and otherwise to supplement voluntary efforts at their outset. He was disposed to believe that the new Minute would give fresh heart and life to the friends of free education, inasmuch as they would see that the Government were convinced that some limit must be put to the grants of the Privy Council. He trusted that something would be done towards raising a fund which would be available for the purposes he had specified, and believed that 1,000l. would produce a return of more than 10,000l. of Government money.

The Rev. J. G. MIALL, of Bradford, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Sir MORTON Peto, M.P., moved the next resolution:—

That it appears from the report of the Royal Commission on Education, as well as from the reports of the Charity Commissioners, that there are revenues from charitable endowments in England and Wales amounting to not less than 500,000l. per annum, which in the main are mischievously applied; and this conference is of opinion that were those funds utilised for the purposes of education, there would be no pretext for drawing upon the public revenues for this object.

This resolution was little more than a self-evident proposition, and he had no hesitation in proposing it to the Conference. The statement contained in it furnished an additional proof that if the legitimate resources of the country were applied to the education of the people the State would not be called upon to contribute one single penny towards that object. Besides, it had become manifest from the report of the Royal Commission that popular education as it had been carried on of late years by the State had utterly broken down. For what had the tax-payers of the country been giving their money? Why for a system of education that could not be justified? In illustration of this he might mention that not long ago he presided at the examination of a large school that received State grants and State supervision. It consisted of the children of poor persons, and they were asked questions with reference to the Roman Forum and the Grecian Acropolis, and many other similar matters relating to classical antiquity. At the close of the examination he was requested to express an opinion upon what he had seen and heard, and he could not help saying that he thought the money expended upon the school had been very much misapplied; that instead of teaching poor girls to answer questions about the Forum and the Acropolis, it would have been much better that they should have been instructed how to read and write, and sew and clean; and to have provided the children with the means—as Churchmen were very fond of saying—of following the path of life into which it had pleased God to call them. It was sheer robbery to take the public money and apply it in the manner in which it was being applied. It was professed that these grants were devoted to the education of the children of the poor; but in fact the education of that part of the community was largely carried on by voluntary effort, as witness our Industrial and Ragged schools. Happily this new Minute seemed to testify to a confession on the part of those with whom the Privy Council scheme had originated, and by whom it had been worked, that it had defeated itself, and had failed of its intended objects. Now was the time, therefore, for the advocates of voluntary education to bestir themselves, and to show that they were not only resolved to oppose that which is mischievous but to use their utmost efforts to promote the education of the people in a proper manner; and certainly one way of doing this was by applying to its intended uses half a million of money that was now improperly used.

The Rev. Mr. DELF, of Coventry, objected to induce any other than educational endowments; and

his objection was supported by the Rev. J. B. PATON, of Sheffield.

Mr. Hinton, Mr. Miall, and the Rev. R. Macbeth, defended the resolution as it stood, and it was subsequently passed without a division.

The last resolution was moved by the Rev. A. MACKENNAL and seconded by the Rev. JOHN CURWEN, and was adopted without discussion:—

That this conference strongly recommends the two voluntary educational bodies already existing—the Congregational Board of Education and the Voluntary School Association—to adopt all practicable means for carrying out the views of this conference with respect to the necessity for awakening a greater desire for education amongst the poorer classes, and of stimulating the action of the Nonconformist churches.

The Rev. H. RICHARD moved, and the Rev. J. H. HINTON seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Barnes for presiding, which was warmly agreed to, and the chairman having tendered his acknowledgments, the Conference broke up shortly after four o'clock.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

FINSBURY.—Mr. Remington Mills has still the field all to himself. The efforts made by a section of the constituency to get another candidate more to their liking have hitherto proved of no avail. Mr. ex-Sheriff Lusk declines to stand on this occasion, as does also Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, to whom a requisition had been presented. Mr. Cox, the late member, has announced that he "will be glad to meet" the electors on Tuesday evening, the object of the meeting, no doubt, having some connexion with his re-appearance as a candidate. On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Spa-fields School-room, Exmouth-street, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Mills an exposition of his political principles; Mr. Wilcox in the chair. Mr. Mills said he should not have appeared before them at all, if he had not received a numerous and respectable requisition asking him to stand. Having received that requisition, he came before them to obtain a mark of confidence. His address told them in general language what his principles were. He was a sincere friend of religious liberty, and his zeal in that cause began as early as 1811, when Lord Sidmouth wanted to crush it. (Hear, hear.) He was for an enlargement of the suffrage to the extent proposed in the Government bill of Reform, but he did not mean to stop there when the people were fitted by education to receive a further instalment in the direction of the franchise. (Hear, hear.) He was a decided advocate of the Ballot, and believed that the Ballot was the more necessary as the franchise was more extended. (Hear, hear.) He believed they had got to the utmost point of a peace expenditure, and that some reduction of the public burdens ought to be effected. With regard to Church-rates, he had drawn up a petition for their abolition in 1834, so that he had only to continue, and not to begin, his career on that subject. (Hear.) He had assisted Sir J. Trelawny in getting up the evidence and report on the Church-rate question. (Hear, hear.) He was for an equalisation of the poor-rate. He was opposed to the voting of public money for religious purposes, and would vote against the grant to Maynooth whenever that question was brought forward. After several questions had been replied to, a motion in support of Mr. Mills was adopted, although a considerable number of persons held up their hands against it.

CARLISLE.—The *Press* says:—"We understand that, in consequence of the corrupt and illegal practices alleged to have been employed by the Liberal party at Carlisle, a petition against the return of Mr. Potter is to be presented to the House of Commons, when some very ludicrous as well as discreditable practices will be brought to light."

BIRKENHEAD.—The writ for the new borough of Birkenhead is expected to be issued on Monday next, and the election to take place on the following Saturday or Monday. The electioneering campaign was re-opened on Thursday evening by the friends of Mr. Brassey, the Liberal candidate, who addressed a large meeting of the electors at the

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Anti-Slavery Society have issued a circular on this subject, which demands serious attention. It states that the slave trade in Cuba has been carried on to an extent which is alleged to be "without parallel in the annals of this traffic."

For many years past, the annual importations of negroes into the island of Cuba have exceeded twenty thousand. A careful calculation, based upon the actual known number of the slave population, gives substantial reasons for setting down the annual importations at forty thousand. Spain carries on this infamous traffic in open, flagrant violation of treaties and conventions for its suppression, entered into with this country.

It is prosecuted on the most extensive scale by Joint Stock Companies, the price of whose shares are current on the Exchange, and is connived at by the local authorities, who receive enormous bribes as the price of their complicity.

The attempts hitherto made to suppress the slave trade have cost the tax-payers of Great Britain some forty millions sterling. The annual average cost of our present slave trade suppression system may be estimated at about one million sterling.

Mr. Commissary Judge Crawford alleges that, in

1860, twenty-five thousand negroes are known to have been landed in Cuba. This estimate, it is believed, ought to be doubled; but, accepting it as correct, it may be said that every slave landed in Cuba in 1860 cost the tax-payers of this country the sum of forty pounds sterling.

According to the estimates of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, every slave landed in a slave colony is the representative of two others who have perished.

Twenty-five thousand slaves landed in Cuba in 1860 represent fifty thousand who perished in that year in Africa, and during the "middle passage."

This frightful sacrifice of human life is likely to continue for an indefinite period. The Spanish Government, in answer to the remonstrances which are addressed to it, declares its inability to deal with the evil.

Spain has undertaken, by treaty, to put down the slave trade; has received four hundred thousand pounds as compensation for alleged anticipated losses; and it is therefore the duty of the British Government peremptorily to demand that she shall fulfil her engagements.

Diplomacy presents yet many resources, which, if employed with vigour and decision, would probably result successfully. Until they have been tried, the Government cannot be said to have done its duty.

The Committee have a strong opinion that pressure from without would induce the Government to act; and therefore appeal to the friends of humanity to come forward at this crisis, with petitions and memorials to Government against the flagitious conduct of Spain, urging the prompt employment of the strongest diplomatic action to obtain the immediate fulfilment of her slave trade treaties.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle, during the week, have been the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Hon. J. H. D. Manners Sutton.

On Friday afternoon her Majesty inspected the Eton College Volunteers, consisting of four companies, with the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in the Home-park. Luncheon was served immediately after, in the Conservatory of the Castle, for the force which had been inspected, and was witnessed by the Queen and Prince Consort and the Royal Family. After the conclusion of the luncheon the volunteers marched back to Eton College.

The Crown Princess of Prussia had, after several days' illness, so far recovered that she was able to receive the congratulations of the members of the Royal Family, of deputations of State, and the dignitaries of the city of Berlin, on her birthday, the 21st ult.

The stay of the Court at Windsor Castle is to be prolonged to the middle of December. This is the present arrangement, though subject to alteration.—*Court Journal*.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and Saturday.

The Lord Chancellor has nominated Mr. J. Mellor, Q.C., M.P. for Nottingham, and Recorder of Leicester, to the seat on the bench vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Hill. The vacant judgeship was declined by the Attorney-General, Sir W. Atherton, M.P. A vacancy is thus rendered in the representation of Nottingham.

A Turin correspondent of the *Indépendance* states that Mazzini is dangerously ill in England, and that several of his friends at Genoa and Milan have been summoned to his bedside. The Deputy Saffi, who was his colleague at Rome during the triumvirate of 1849, is said to be among the number.

The Marquis of Ailsa has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the shire and county of Ayr, in the room of the Earl of Eglinton, deceased.

The Queen has appointed Lord Canning Ranger of Greenwich-park, with a residence, in the room of the late Earl of Aberdeen.

In reference to his alleged illness, Mr. Cobden writes from Midhurst to a friend:—"My general health is perfectly good; but I am always liable to bronchial irritation, and am obliged to avoid cold and wet weather, and to keep as much as possible within doors after sunset. With these precautions I hope to avoid being banished this winter to a southern climate."

Law, Police, and Assize.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, George Inkpen, a young man of twenty, was convicted of the wilful murder of Margaret Edwards at Deptford. The case was a very singular one, as the prisoner said that the deceased and he had jumped into the water together for the purpose of committing suicide. The judge, in reply to a question from the jury, said that if the prisoner's story were true, his offence would still amount to wilful murder. The jury found him guilty, but very strongly recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to death.

THE LIBEL CASE AT NORTHAMPTON.—THE VICAR'S RATE.—The case of the Queen v. Bates came again before the Court of Queen's Bench last week. It will be recollected that a rule was obtained against the defendant, who is a bookseller at Northampton, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for libels against the Rev. Sydney Gedge, vicar of Allhallows, Northampton, relative to the collection of the vicar's rate in lieu of tithes. The libels consisted of a handbill and an extract from the

National Reformer. Serjeant Parry and Dr. Foster showed cause against the rule; Mr. Manisty, Q.C., supported the rule. Mr. Serjeant Parry urged that this was not a malicious libel, but rather an abusive handbill. No complaint was made to the defendant of the exposure of the handbill, nor any application for its removal from the defendant's window. Since the granting of the rule, the applicant had rushed into print—in one case to correct what he called two inaccuracies in his counsel's statement, and in the other, in the *English Churchman*, he had libelled the defendant by stating that Mr. Bates himself did not profess to be of any religion, but with such, of course, respectable Dissenters have no connexion, sympathy, or influence. Under that circumstance alone he contended that the applicant had disintitiled himself to the summary jurisdiction of the court. The Lord Chief Justice said when the court granted a rule the applicant ought to rely on the court, and not interfere. This gentleman, it appeared, was not content to set himself right, but he had gone so far as to publish matters libellous of the person against whom he sought the information. If he had done it before the rule was granted it was clear he would not have had the rule. Mr. Manisty complained of the learned serjeant taking this preliminary objection last. He hoped that if the court was against him these libels would not be repeated. The Lord Chief Justice said that, before the publication of the letter referred to, one clearly was in the wrong; now, both were in that position. He hoped that, after that intimation, Mr. Bates would not be brought before the court again. Rule discharged.

Miscellaneous News.

THE ROYAL CHARTER.—A missing bullion safe, said to contain 3,000*l.*, has been got up from the wreck of the Royal Charter, at Moelfra.

PADDLE STEAMER FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The small paddle steamer *Investigator*, built at Deptford, to be presented to Dr. Livingstone for the surveying service in the interior of Africa, was forwarded to Woolwich on Saturday, to be fitted out and sent to her destination.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision between a goods train and a cattle train occurred on Saturday, between Rugby and Weedon. Several of the cattle were killed, and large quantities of valuable goods were strewed over the line. The engine-drivers and others escaped, so far as we can glean, uninjured.

RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS AT SEA AND BLOCKADES.—Letters from Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and Mr. Cobden, M.P., were read at the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday, suggesting the desirableness that these questions should be well discussed by the Chambers of Commerce, especially by that of Liverpool, before the meeting of Parliament, and were referred to a committee for early consideration and report.

REFRESHMENTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, held on Friday, the various tenders sent in for the supply of refreshments were considered and decided upon. The successful competitors are—Mr. F. E. Morrish, of Liverpool, and Mr. W. Sanders, late of the Great Western Hotel, for the western division; and M. Veillard, of 59, Mark-lane, and M. Martin, of Paris, for the eastern block. The sum tendered by the two successful competitors is stated to have exceeded 30,000*l.*

THE ARMSTRONG ARTILLERY.—Sir Wm. Armstrong has written a long letter to the *Times*, giving a number of statistics and facts in refutation of the various objections which have been urged against the gun that bears his name. It appears from this that 1,622 guns have been proved, 796 of which have been issued for service. Not one of these has burst, and only twenty have been returned for repair, many of them for trivial or imaginary injuries. Of 1,592 vent pieces issued, five have been blown away and thirty-two rendered unserviceable, oftentimes owing to the inexperience or carelessness of the gunners.

THE CATASTROPHE AT EDINBURGH.—The full extent of the catastrophe occasioned by the fall of the house in High-street, Edinburgh, on Sunday week last, has now been ascertained. Thirty-five bodies have been recovered from the ruins. The number of the escaped and rescued is, so far as can be ascertained, thirty-two. The cause of the catastrophe is found to be the undermining and decay of a concealed stone wall which ran parallel to the front and back walls. On Friday—the sixth day after the catastrophe—a cat and a dog were extricated alive, both much emaciated. Some of the animals dug out alive from the ruins, including two birds taken down from the walls in their cages, have been since sold for considerable sums, one gentleman giving 20*l.* for a little mongrel previously not worth as many pence. The fund for the relief of the sufferers amounts to about 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.*

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.—The annual report of the Postmaster-General, just issued, contains numerous interesting details of the postal arrangements of the United Kingdom. Last year, no less than 564,000,000 letters, 71,000,000 newspapers, and 11,000,000 book packets, were delivered in the United Kingdom. 2,000,000 letters had to be returned to the writers, in most instances from bad or insufficient addresses, 10,000 having actually been posted with no address at all. The carelessness of the public in posting letters is also shown by the fact

that no less than 50,000 postage stamps were found loose in letter-boxes and mail-bags. 7,229,146 money-orders were issued during the year, representing a sum of 13,858,404*l.*, an increase over the previous year of 260,038 orders and 607,474*l.* The gross income of the Post-office for the year was 3,524,710*l.*, being an increase of 83,075*l.* on that of 1859. Deducting all expenditure, the net income was 1,102,479*l.* The staff of officers employed last year numbered 25,282 men, 3,650 of whom were employed in the London district alone. The total number of post-offices was 14,000, against 4,500 in 1839.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT.—A very influential and numerously-attended meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday to promote the erection of an appropriate memorial to the late Lord Herbert. The Duke of Cambridge presided. A resolution expressing a sense of the loss which the country had sustained by the untimely death of Lord Herbert was moved by Lord Palmerston, who paid a high tribute to his noble colleague's public services, and to the unquenchable zeal in the business of the department over which he presided, which unhappily led him to neglect his health until it was too late to stop the ravages of disease. Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution declaring that a subscription should be raised for erecting a statue of the deceased, and also for the endowment of exhibitions of gold medals in connexion with the army medical school at Chatham. The right hon. gentleman delivered a very eloquent speech, in which he not only dwelt upon Lord Herbert's efforts to reform the army, but eulogised the virtues of his private character. The Bishop of Oxford moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting; and among the other speakers were the Duke of Newcastle and Sir John Burgoyne.

THE BANK OF DEPOSIT.—The iniquities of this swindling concern are likely to be brought to light in the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. J. H. Cotterell, chairman of the Bath board of directors, has voluntarily conveyed the whole of his property, except the house in which he resides and the furniture, to the proper parties for the benefit of the poorer of the Bath depositors. Mr. Cotterell, who is a member of the Society of Friends, has had a large practice as a land surveyor for many years, and is a member of the Bath Town Council. The property which he has thus devoted amounts to several thousand pounds in value. The business done by the bank in Bath was large, consequent on the esteem in which the directors of the local board are held, and the confidence reposed in them by the public. The Rev. William Bean, of Worthing, has recently made a statement to his congregation in reference to his connexion with the Bank of Deposit. He informed them that although his name appeared in the papers as one of the present directors, it was not so, as he had retired from the bank about six months since, and that during the short period he was a director, he could truly say he was not aware of anything that was inconsistent with the highest integrity.

Literature.

Epilepsy: Its Symptoms, Treatment, and Relation to other Chronic Convulsive Diseases. By J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., &c. London: John Churchill.

UNDER the terrible name of Epilepsy it has been usual to comprehend a number of convulsive diseases, having a resemblance to each other in superficial or accidental features, such as the form and order of the convulsions, although they have been so widely separated in important characters as to be recognised by pathologists as essentially distinct affections. The results have been evil every way. The ordinary practitioner has felt relieved from the responsibility of special inquiry by having a name to assign to a collection of differently induced maladies; and has thought it enough to give medicines for epilepsy, without discerning the variety of convulsive disease under which his patient suffered. Again, the disease thus treated has seldom been cured or relieved; and the friends of sufferers, however the malady might be defined to them, as gastric, uterine, saturnine, idiopathic, or what not, have settled into the belief, hitherto justified by the actual facts, that epilepsy is hopelessly incurable.

Dr. Reynolds has not taken up this subject as a practitioner, or as a discoverer of a specific; but simply in the interests of the science of pathology, and its practical application. Its first object is to establish that there are cases in which nothing morbid can be discovered, either in structure or function, over and above the recurrence of certain paroxysms of convulsion:—to these, and to these only, he applies the name 'epilepsy.' Such cases have been known to

medical men as "idiopathic epilepsy"; but Dr. Reynolds objects to the use of the name however modified by additional terms for those cases of convulsions complicated with other symptoms clearly traceable either to changes in the blood, or definite diseases of the nervous centres, or of other organs. Taking, then, epilepsy as a simple convulsive affection existing by itself, *i.e.*, apart from all other recognised pathological conditions, he has attempted to give the natural history of the disease, describing the features of the attack, stating the result of much inquiry into the condition of sufferers during the interparoxysmal period, and thus rising to an examination of the causes of the disease, both the unavoidable and the accidental, and tracing the relations between its several phenomena. It is of especial interest to the non-professional reader to learn in what, and how far, changes of mind, the emotional condition, motor disturbances, and the state of the general health, are related to the nature of the disease, and to the frequency, duration, and severity of the attacks. To the professional reader Dr. Reynolds offers a very carefully written chapter on the pathology of the disease, its complications and consequences; and furnishes, with a fulness that is scarcely approached by any other English scientific work on the subject, the materials for its diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. Points of special interest are illustrated by the introduction of cases.

The author's method in the earlier investigations of the work, is that which is beginning to be known as "the numerical." He has too much of the philosophic spirit to be unaware of the dangers of statistical inquiries; and he has applied his method with a caution and minute care, which will give his results the force of demonstrations to those who can best appreciate their character. He says: "Statistical propositions represent only fractions of the truth which lies beyond them, and the whole of which cannot yet be expressed; they are of value, inasmuch as they tell us what fraction we have obtained. They are of especial use as a means of pointing out and correcting erroneous impressions; of indicating the direction in which these principles or laws may be discovered; and of so registering the facts we have observed, in regard of two or more groups of natural objects, that we may satisfactorily compare and contrast these, and become acquainted with their mutual relations." The use of this method has brought out the fact, that certain general principles that have been accepted with regard to epilepsy, not only have exceptions, but that the exceptions are more frequent than the instances of their truth; and that therefore those prevailing general principles are wrong. If nothing else then is gained by the "numerical" method, it, at least, may furnish evidence of the most positive character against the correctness of a received opinion; and, as a consequence, may show that an opinion more or less directly opposed has claims to admission or to greater consideration.

This work is not one from which it is possible to make many extracts suited to a general journal. But there is one point of treatment on which so many mistakes are made by those having the domestic care of the epileptic, that we will venture to quote a passage relating to it:—

"Mental exercise is, I believe, as necessary for the epileptic as for the healthy; but it, like muscular exertion, must not be allowed to fatigue. No more mischievous advice can be given than that which is often uttered in the words, 'Let the mind lie fallow; throw away books and all studies, allow the child or the adult to be crossed in no way, but to do just as he or she may wish or fancy at the time.' By these means the habit of attention, the faculties of memory, and of self-government, and the intellectual powers generally, are damaged, and that rapidly and seriously. Instead of this plan, there should be regular, disciplined, mental effort; and this not only daily, but hourly; of course, duly guarded as to time and intensity, and alternated with relaxation. There should be no 'strain,' but the patient should have to cultivate by exercise the powers of his mind; should have, for example, to read or hear read a few lines, or as much as can be borne without fatigue, and then to repeat their meaning, or to write it down in other words. Thus attention, apprehension, thought, reflection, memory, and reconstruction are all employed; and this may be accomplished in the child by one line of the simplest and most childlike hymn, and in the adult by such kind and amount of either prose or poetry as it may be within his power to follow. Much reading by the patient is, in my opinion, very

bad, even if the books read are easiest of comprehension; for there is in the act itself a considerable strain upon the nervous apparatus of vision. This may be much mitigated by large type and a good light, but it is better for the epileptic to read little. Large maps, globes, drawings—not at a table, but at an easel, and at arm's length—will be found useful adjuncts. It has occurred to me many times to see the good mental effects of training upon those epileptics whose faculties were failing, and I have never witnessed any injurious results. Emotional excitement of the more violent character should be scrupulously avoided. Operas, theatres, ball-rooms, and the like, are positively pernicious in these cases. The most desirable object to attain is the finding of some occupation in which the patient takes interest, which requires any concentration of the mind, but not much thought, and which may occupy many hours of the day. Drawing and painting, under the conditions named, are of great value; the fabrication of various articles; amusement with a fernery, garden, vivarium, &c., may be also recommended."

We believe that this work, the product of large knowledge and of great intellectual acuteness and force, sustained by distinguished attainments in general pathology, and pervaded by an eminently scientific spirit, will be admitted by professional readers to have greatly advanced the knowledge of epilepsy, and to afford sound guidance for its discriminating and rational treatment. It is written with great ability; its copiousness and explicitness being well supported by a vigorous and expressive style.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown. Edited by RICHARD D. WEBB. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Mr. Redpath's Life of the Harper's Ferry hero and martyr was published in America about a month after his death; and was circulated largely, not only there, but in this country. It is the principal source for the materials of the present volume; but was open to criticism on the score of bad arrangement, bad taste, and a superabundance of comment. It is the design of this work to place John Brown fairly and effectively before the English reader, in a simple, unambitious, and well-digested narrative of the events of his life. Many new particulars have been gathered from conversations and letters published since Mr. Redpath's hastily compiled volume appeared: and the letters selected from a large mass of Brown's correspondence are particularly valuable, as showing that the man, in daily life, and for many years, was the sterling, tender-hearted, practical, and godly man he was found to be in the scenes and interviews belonging to his trial and execution. We have before expressed our opinion of John Brown's character; and while admitting that his autobiography displays a repelling self-complacency and something of intellectual weakness, yet, remembering how fearfully great men have failed to be great when they undertook to write of themselves, we are unable to find, in the narrative he left behind him, any evidence of such disgusting vanity, sheer inanity, and rank fanaticism, as some critics of this volume profess to have discovered in the man. He was better and nobler than his autobiographical sketch would lead one to suppose he could have been. His letters are most manly, fatherly, and religious; often they are of a simple and stately grandeur that is very impressive. His character developed in a very wonderful way when he reached the crisis of his life; and yet no more could possibly then come out of the man than was in him before. Mr. Webb deserves great praise and gratitude for a very carefully-prepared and well-written volume; which we doubt not will, on both sides of the Atlantic, be accepted as the satisfying and enduring memoir of John Brown. The photographic portrait prefixed is excellent. The whole character of the man is seen in that peculiar strongly-marked face. —**The Old Theology the True Theology;** by the Rev. W. ELLIOTT, Epsom (Nisbet and Co.). This little volume, consisting of papers read at "The Christian Union Institute," is intended to set forth the doctrines of Justification and Sanctification as the author supposes them to stand in the Scriptures, the early Fathers, and the creeds and theologians of the Reformed Churches. He has bestowed much pains on it. The use made of authors ancient and modern has involved large reading; and the general treatment of the subject exhibits earnestness and strength of conviction. But there is much disputable interpretation of Scripture, and much reasoning that is weak and fallacious. The whole book evinces misapprehension of the points in controversy, and an inability to shake off the tyranny of words, phrases, and traditional modes of representation. We find so much in common to ourselves and the author that we the more regret his defects; and we especially condemn the association of Mr. Baldwin Brown with Dr. Rowland Williams in one section of the discussion. If we desired to prove the author's incapacity, notwithstanding much true knowledge, and

much fruitfulness in valuable suggestion, for the thorough treatment of a theological question, we would refer to parts of the section on "imputed righteousness," in which he clearly confounds an imputation of righteousness—faith accounted righteousness—with an imputation of Christ's righteousness, in such a sense that it becomes *our own*; and proves the latter by passages that contain only the former, and very different, doctrine.—*Sabbath Evening Readings on the New Testament*:—St. James, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. (A. Hall and Co.) The author's "Readings" are now completed. His extracts are still a very considerable part of the work; but they are more carefully marked than sometimes. To Neander he owes all that makes his exposition of James valuable. To Barnes he owes much on the other Scriptures here treated. His own matter is of the usual quality and style,—very good things occasionally cropping up amidst countless poor and trivial ones. *The Act to Amend the Law Relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Arranged and Simplified*. By B. PEVERLY and C. HATT. (Houlston and Co.) A very useful compilation for those needing information on the new Bankruptcy Law. It is copious, intelligible, well arranged. The authors have the professional knowledge and experience necessary in guides to an acquaintance with commercial law and its application to the relations and responsibilities of debtors and creditors. Involved as the new act is with previously existing statutes, we believe some five in number, and of a complicated character, such a manual as this may be useful to the practitioner as well as to the merchant and trader. The new Rules and Orders in Bankruptcy are appended, giving the little book an excellent completeness.

Gleanings.

The John Wesley left Sydney on September 20, for Fiji and the Friendly Islands, with supplies to the various missionary stations.

Letters can now be registered to every British Colony, except Tasmania and Vancouver's Island.

A wise man may be pinched by poverty, but only a fool will let himself be pinched by tight shoes.

Be content with enough: you may butter your bread until you are unable to eat it.

The *Gownsmen*, a new monthly Cambridge magazine, is announced.

It is reported that Miss Nightingale is writing another book.

The first volume of a complete and uniform edition of Hood's writings, comic and serious, in prose and verse, is to appear with the new year.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons are about to produce a cheap edition of George Eliot's "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe."

Of edible snails, the consumption is so great at the present time in Paris as to interfere greatly with the sale of oysters.

Miss Emily Faithfull is going to issue a series of tracts on Social Movements. The first has appeared, by Miss Cobbe, on "Friendless Girls, and How to Help them."

Lord Palmerston has contributed his name as a subscriber to the national (Italian) edition of the "Divina Commedia," intended to commemorate the risorgimento of the Italian nation.

It is said that the executors of the late Royal Academician, Turner, are in possession of unpublished letters and papers which illustrate, in a new way altogether, the details of Turner's life.

Sir John Dean Paul, it is said, has, within the last few days, contracted a matrimonial connection. The lady, who is to be his third wife, is stated to be a daughter of the late Thomas Budgen, Esq., Holmesdale House, Surrey, and Beaulieu, Jersey.—*Globe*.

A cheap edition of the works of George Eliot, each novel complete in one volume, is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons. The series will commence in January with "Adam Bede," and will be continued monthly.

Messrs. Marlborough's great Christmas book is by Miss Meteyard ("Silverpen," a *nom de plume* furnished for the writer by the late Douglas Jerrold) about "Hallowed Spots of Ancient London." The work is to be beautifully illustrated.

According to a correspondent of the *Telegraph*, the manuscript of the Revelation from which Erasmus made his copy has been discovered at Maghinnen, the ancient seat of the Princes of Orange. Professor Delitsch is the discoverer, and as the German and English translations have been made from Erasmus's copy, the original is of importance. It is said that the variations are very great indeed, and the manuscript, when published, will create some excitement.

The French Emperor has placed in the library of the Palace of Compiègne an album presented to him by General de Montauban. It gives views of the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China, engraved by the missionaries. This album is composed of twenty engravings pasted on cardboard, with margins of silk, and is enclosed in a box, on which a number of Chinese characters are traced. When the Summer

Palace was taken possession of by the allied troops, this album fell to the lot of the French Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces the completion of the first volume of his "Historical Papers on the Early Annals of Dissent," entitled, "Congregational Martyrs." The same house announces a volume of prize essays on "The Best Means of Infusing a Missionary Spirit into the Education of the Young," with a preface by the Rev. W. W. Champneys; and as shortly to be published, a "Handbook of Revealed Theology," with an introduction by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, also a new monthly Review of general literature, entitled the *Planet*, to be conducted by the late editor of the *London Quarterly Review*.

BARGAIN HUNTERS.—Why is it that commercial honesty has so seldom charms for women? A woman who would give away the last shawl from her back will insist on smuggling her gloves through the Custom-house. Who can make a widow understand that she should not communicate with her boy in the Colonies under the dishonest cover of a newspaper? Is not the passion for cheap purchases altogether a female mania? And yet for every cheap purchase—every purchase made at a rate so cheap as to deny the vendor his fair profit is, in truth, a dishonesty,—a dishonesty to which the purchaser is indirectly a party. Would that women could be taught to hate bargains! How much less useless trash would there be in our houses, and how much fewer "tremendous sacrifices" in our shops!—*Cornhill Magazine* for December.

CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.—This insidious disease was once considered as affording little or no hope of relief or cure. Now, however, the united opinion of the Faculty, as well as the experience of thousands of persons who have been cured of consumption, concur in proving that, even in the most unpromising and seemingly desperate cases, the salutary and curative principles of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil will arrest the further progress of disease, and revive and restore the sinking patient. The following communication from Allen G. Chittaway, Esq., the eminent surgeon of Leominster, testifies to the unequalled efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now (1860), the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen."—[Advertisement.]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

TURNER.—October 3, at Canton, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Turner, B.A., of a son.

LUKE.—November 25, at 53, Apollo-terrace, Southsea, Hants, the wife of the Rev. William Luke, of a son.

MAITLAND.—November 26, at Sunderland, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., of a daughter.

HITCHENS.—November 27, at Peckham-rye, the wife of the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, of a son.

JENNINGS.—December 1, at Hampden House, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Nathaniel Jennings, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THORNE—WALL.—November 23, at the Old Meeting, Kidderminster, Thomas Henry Thorne, Esq., of Leamington, to Agnes, widow of the late Jonathan Wall, Esq., of Rathgar, county of Dublin.

KEATS—WHITTLE.—November 25, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Alexander, F. Keats, Esq., of Brixton-rise, Surrey, to Julia Anna, widow of R. Whittle, Esq., late of Peckham, Surrey.

DAVIES—ROBERTS.—November 26, at Swan-lane Chapel, Denbigh, by the Rev. B. Williams, minister, Mr. H. H. Davies, Groesgwta, to Jane, eldest daughter to Mr. Roberts, Rosa, near Denbigh, and niece to Dr. Everett, America.

EVERETT—LEGGATT.—November 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Dereham, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Primitive Methodist Minister, Mr. Caleb Everett, of Shipham, to Miss Elizabeth Leggatt, of Dereham.

BARLOW—FAIREST.—November 27, at Mount Tabor Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. S. Chester, Mr. Alfred Barlow, file cutter, Wadley Bridge, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Fairest, grocer, of the same place.

WOLFENDEN—BROADBENT.—November 27, at Grove Chapel, Gomersal, by the Rev. J. A. Savage, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, principal of Airedale College, and brother-in-law to the bride, James Clayton Wolfenden, Esq., of Beech Mount, Harpurhey, to Sarah, younger daughter of the late James Sutcliffe Broadbent, Esq., Round Hill, Gomersal.

PETRIE—SHAW.—November 27, at Highfield Independent Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. Robert Bruce, John Petrie, Esq., Broomfield, Rochdale, to Jane Stocks, eldest daughter of Wm. Shaw, Esq., of Ebor Mount, Huddersfield.

DEATHS.

WATTS.—November 1, at Kingsbridge, Miss Mary Watts, sister of the late Rev. H. Watts, Independent minister of Kingsbridge, aged sixty years.

JOHNSON.—November 21, in her tenth year, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rev. G. B. Johnson, Edgbaston.

GRIMWADE.—November 23, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. Edwin Grimwade, late of Ipswich, aged thirty-nine.

EDMUND.—November 25, at 182, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, the Rev. James Edmund, aged seventy.

ALDRIDGE.—Nov. 26th, at Lower Norwood, Surrey, much respected, in her seventy-eighth year, Providencia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Aldridge, one of the ministers of the Countess of Huntingdon.

BURTON.—November 28, Myra, wife of Mr. Charles Burton, of Ipswich, in her seventy-fifth year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The account of the outrage on the Trent, West India mail steamer, which was received last Wednesday afternoon, occasioned great excitement on the Stock Exchange, as well as throughout the city. Consols had been for some days slightly improving, till, on Wednesday morning, they stood at 92½ to 92¾ and 92½. The immediate effect of the news was to send them down, first to 92, and then to 91½ to 92; but at the close of the day they had rallied to 91½ to 92. On Thursday there was again a feeling of panic for a time, but it was less demonstrative, and the closing price was 91½ to 92, heavy. On Friday there were renewed anxieties, during which the price fell to 90½ to 91. A report that the American Minister in London had disclaimed the responsibility of the outrage on the part of the Federal Government, caused an improvement, and the last price was 91½ to 92. On Saturday the market was less agitated, but it had for some time a heavy tendency, which, however, rather wore off towards the close. The first quotation for Consols was 91 to 91½ ex dividend, whence it receded to 90½, and recovered 91½ to 92, this being the final price. On Monday, some confidence was felt that the American Government would not precipitate a collision with this country concerning the affair of the Trent. The opening price of Consols for Account was 91½ to 92, from which in the course of the forenoon they advanced to 91½ to 92. A reaction of ½ subsequently occurred, and the final price was 91½ to 92. For Money, the last quotation was 92½ to 93, dividend included. These prices show an improvement respectively of about ½ upon those of Saturday.

To-day the market has again been unfavourable, and sales have preponderated. This retrograde movement is attributable to the operations of the speculators, who have been induced to take an unfavourable view of the market in consequence of the advice received by the Persia. The market, therefore, continues in a very unsettled state, and later accounts from New York will be awaited with much anxiety. Consols are 90½ 90¾ for Transfer, and 91½ 91¾ for January. The New Threes are 90½ 90¾, the Reduced, 90½ 90¾. Long Annuities, 15½. Exchequer Bills, March, 13s. to 19s. prem.; ditto, June, 14s. to 17s. prem. Bank Stock is 232½ 234. India Stock, 228 230; ditto, Five per Cent. Loan, 102½ 102¾ ex div.; ditto Five per Cent. En-faced Paper, 97 97½; ditto Five-and-a-Half ditto, 102½ 103½; and ditto Debentures, 98½.

Lower prices are still received from the Paris Bourse.

Rather more demand is now experienced in the general Discount Market, owing to the preparations for the engagements due to-morrow, the 4th inst.; but there is no apparent diminution in the available supplies of money, and the rates required for accommodation remained without the slightest variation.

Foreign Securities continue depressed, but a fair amount of business has been recorded.

The operations in the Railway Share Market have been of a very limited character, and prices have shown increased depression. Caledonians have declined to 102½ 103; Eastern Counties to 52½; Great Northern, A Stock, to 111½ 112; Lancashire and Yorkshire to 105½; North-Western to 92; South-Western to 94; Midlands to 127; North-Eastern, Berwick, to 99½ 99¾; and North-Eastern, York, to 88½. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have continued inactive at barely previous rates. Bahia and San Francisco realise 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19½; Great Western of Canada, 9½; East Indian, 101½; and Great Indian Peninsula, 100½.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have continued dull. Union of London declined to 27½; London and Westminster to 70½; Oriental Bank to 50; Peel River Land realise 49; and Red Sea and India Telegraph, 18½.

Through the country the American outrage in the Bahama Channel for a time paralysed trade. In Manchester business was almost wholly suspended. There were some attempts at sale by reduction of prices, but buyers were difficult to find even at the utmost concession that could be offered. The market has not been largely attended, and little or no business has been done either in yarns or cloth. Not only is our trade likely to suffer greatly, but heavy

meetings are held in this neighbourhood in American railways and other securities, which would become next to worthless in case of a protracted war. At Bradford the complete check to business was succeeded by a more hopeful tone. The consequence was that purchases made of wool, worsted yarns, and piece goods were merely for immediate requirements, and quotations in each department may be reported nominally the same as last week. Previously bright-haired wools have been in unusually brisk demand. At Leeds the markets are free from anything like absolute depression. All things considered, a moderate amount of goods changed hands, and that, too, at late rates. Wools keep very regular and steady in price. The Trent affair had little effect at Halifax beyond preventing further engagements being entered into for America. At Huddersfield manufacturers in the aggregate are as well employed as last month. The Leicester trade is in a satisfactory state. There has been a good deal of business doing in the warehouses this week. Manufacturers are principally working to order, and stocks of all kinds are kept down. At Nottingham, the wholesale houses are holding off buying as long as they possibly can, owing to the rapid rise in the price of yarns and the unsettled state of the cotton-market. Stocks on hand are light, and at present prices manufacturers are only working to order, most of the factories being on short time. The increased activity in the trade of Birmingham has been fully maintained, the orders which are now coming in being nearly all for the home trade. At Sheffield there is no improvement to report in the state of trade. Large orders for armour-plates, &c., for Government, have recently been received, and there is no diminution of the American demand for steel for warlike purpose.

The cotton market at Liverpool was in a declining state throughout the past week, and was really merely nominal, for it was scarcely possible to sell. Holders kept off as good cheer as they could until Saturday, when the quotations were 1d. to 1d. per lb. lower than on Friday. On Monday, however, there was more animation, with a partial recovery of the late decline. The market, however, is very irregular, with a strong disposition to realize. The sales are 5,000 bales, including 4,320 American at 8d. to 13d.; 500 Surat, 7d. to 9d.; 180 Egyptian, 13d. to 13½d., of which 500 are for speculation and export. The stock of cotton on Friday last was computed at 569,280 bales against 524,640 for the same period last year.

The Board of Trade returns for October have been issued. The value of the exports for the month was 11,684,910*l.* against 11,232,181*l.* in the corresponding month of last year; and the aggregate exports for the ten months are valued at 106,460,242*l.*; whilst those for the same period in 1860 were 112,956,527*l.*, being a decrease upon the ten months of 7,476,285*l.* In woollen yarns, silks, cottons, calicoes, linens, earthenware, tin, and manufactured iron, there is still a falling off; but this is more than balanced by the increased shipments of woollen and worsted goods, hardware, leather, lead, cast and pig iron, spirits, refined sugar, and a few minor articles.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 27.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,718,710
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	14,068,710
Silver Bullion ..	—
£28,718,710	£28,718,710

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	3,138,731
Public Deposits ..	4,308,932
Other Deposits ..	14,098,309
Seven Day and other Bills ..	701,382
£26,678,254	£26,678,254

Nov. 28, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

Brooks, W. J., Aldersgate-street, baker.
Owen, J. T., Dulwich, carman.
Dormer, J., Caversham, Oxfordshire, builder.
Wills, C., late of the Weir, Winchester, millwright.
Henriounet, H., late of Oakley-square, Regent's-park.
Lock, G. W., Liverpool-street, King's-cross.
Palmer, S., Oak-village, Kentish-town, printer.
Pett, W., Lavender-road, York-road, Battersea, grocer.
Lampin, T., late of Oxford-road, Norwood New-town, lime merchant.
Behnes, W., Osnaburgh-street, and Diana-place, Regent's-park, sculptor.
Morris, J., late of Montpelier-terrace, Notting-hill.
Ablett, W. H., Lee, Kent, and Laurence-lane, commission agent.
Shore, W., Strand, late a clerk in the Sun newspaper-office.
Bruce, N., Staines, dealer in tobacco.
Belt, the Rev. R. W., late of Brompton-row, Brompton, a clerk in holy orders.
Stockford, T., Goswell-street, baker.
Gibbons, W. J., late of Lower Whitecross-street, journeyman cabinet-maker.
Hutchinson, G. W., Basinghall-street, accountant.
Lockett, J. F., Brunswick-cottages, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road.
Cornwell, C., Great Hermitage-street, and 70, High-street, Wapping, milk dealer.
Block, T., Great Coggeshall, Essex, merchant.
Pittar, S. J., Regent-street, umbrella manufacturer.
Smith, A., late of King-street, Hamersmith, baker.
Gibson, J. J., late of Kilburn-terrace, Commercial-road, Peckham.
Cook, J., late of Great Berkhamstead, labourer.
Halford, J., late of Nicol-square, Hackney.
Smith, J., jun., Commercial-place, Lewisham-road, fruiterer.

Biggs, E. B., and Biggs, H. P., Willenden, farmers.
James, Letitia, M. A., Burton-street, Eaton-square, lodging-house keeper.
Beater, A., Dennant, F., and Russ, J., Aldermanbury, and Fountain-court, warehousemen.
Keylock, W., Ironmonger-lane, commission agent.
Yates, J., White-chapel-road, boot manufacturer.
Morrison, J., Greenhith, carpenter.
Luff, H., Loughshall, Sussex, farmer.
Spencer, T., Argyl-street, Regent-street, tailor.
Eckhaus, P., late of Gresham-street, and New-street, Birmingham, importer of jewellery.
Eardesohn, J. G., Mincing-lane, wine merchant.
M'Nulty, H., late of Belgrave-street, Commercial-road-east, master mariner.
Jarvis, E., late of the Registrar's-office, Chancery-lane.
Allen, G. E., late of North-place, Balls-pond-road.
Powell, J., Mitcham, printer.
Chalklin, R., jun., Forest-hill, carrier.
Hoare, J., Piccadilly, tobacconist.
Daly, T., Woolwich journeyman blacksmith.
Harrison, J., Cain-place, Kentish-town, corn merchant, and Clarendon yard, Camden-road-villas, Camden-town, cabriolet proprietor.
Hill, T., Lee, Kent, builder.
Law, W. A., Mercer's-terrace, Stepney.
Rogers, S., London-street, Paddington, corn dealer.
Shir, W., late of Ashby-road, Islington.
Hunter, H., Walsall, draper.
Walkinshaw, H., Birmingham, engraver.
Greenhouse, E., Kingsland, Herefordshire, maltster.
Stubbs, T., Blore, Staffordshire, joiner.
Lister, J. S., Bilton, Staffordshire, timber merchant.
Campion, R., and Jones, E. H., Wolverhampton, chemists.
Pringle, A., Radford, Nottinghamshire, beer-seller.
Bannister, J., Liverpool.
Bartholomew, C., Bristol, proprietor of Turkish baths.
Willmot, J. P., Plymouth, chemist.
Correns, G., High Ham, near Langport, Somersetshire, cattle dealer.
Hawkins, R., Huntspill, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, farmer.
Jackson, Ann, Bradford, Yorkshire, lodginghouse keeper.
Nicholls, B. E., Cheltenham, near Leeds, commission merchant.
Trenam, A., Mansfield, licensed victualler.
Field, F. G., Barnsley, shopmaker.
Wormald, C., Leeds, machine comb manufacturer.
Tilley, J., Widnes, Lancashire, joiner.
Brand, S., Liverpool, licensed victualler.
Humphreys, H., late of Hendy Towyn, Merionethshire, merchant.
Edwards, O., Liverpool, joiner.
Shaw, J., Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, druggist.
Giovannovich, G., Manchester, merchant.
Mather, J., Lancaster Castle, Lancashire, music-seller.
Tremlett, J. R., and Hill, E., Salford, stone mason.
Stone, T., Reedham, Norfolk, cordwainer.
Butcher, H. J., Great Yarmouth, agent to the East of England Monetary Association.
Austin, J., Newcastle, Glamorganshire, carpenter.
Ogden, R., Jumbo, Tongue, Lancashire, farmer.
Mitchell, W., late of Landport, Portsea, Hampshire, veterinary surgeon.
Cowley, J., late of Landport, Portsea, Hampshire, dealer in cattle.
Dimond, G., late of Gosport, dealer in stationery.
King, G. W., Southsea, Portsea, Hampshire, butcher.
Partridge, J., Willenhall, painter.
Harris, T., late a provision dealer's assistant, and R. Reynolds, Wolverhampton, butcher.
Froster, J., Cheltenham, gardener.
Parkins, I. S., Blackburn, commission agent.
Heppenstall, G., Sheffield, steel converter.
Jepson, J., Sheffield, grocer.
Priestly, E., Huddersfield, journeyman fulling miller.
Aspinall, D., Huddersfield, journeyman slater.
Miles, F., Kirkheaton, Yorkshire.
Smethurst, G., late of Huddersfield, baker.
Wilson, J. H. O., Rathmell, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.
Walters, T., Languloke, Glamorganshire, grocer.
Robbins, J., Lythcott Matravera, Dorsetshire, grocer.
Barnes, S., Lowestoft, shoemaker.
Perry, J., Birmingham, broker.
Hemming, C., Birmingham.
Baylis, H., Birmingham, draper.
Spencer, F., Birmingham.
Barnesley, G., Brodbourne, Derbyshire.
Held, T., Manchester, job dyer.
Perry, J., Manchester, journeyman tailor.
Storey, J. S., Hartlepool, blacksmith.
Jones, J. L., Rusdon, machineman.
Hutchinson, P., Bilton, Lancashire, grocer.
Garwood, T., Bury St. Edmund's, innkeeper.
Hardy, D. P., Grantham, milliner.
Bees, T., St. Dogswell, Pembrokeshire, farmer.
Roberts, O., Liverpool, cowkeeper.
Marshall, W. F., Shipley, Yorkshire, head maker.
Duerden, J., Blackburn, fish curer.
Ethington, T., Liverpool, servant to a team owner.
Lumley, W., Oldham, journeyman mechanic.
Taylor, J., Sutton, near St. Helen's, Lancashire, labourer at a copper works.
Dobson, T., Blackburn, journeyman plasterer.
Holden, R., Preston, tinner.
Taylor, H., Manchester.
Bell, R., Alnwick, fishmonger.
Brown, L., Pembridge, Herefordshire, surveyor.
Phillips, J., Llanguloke, Glamorganshire, haulier.
Johnson, G., Northampton, shoe factor's assistant.
Stiles, J., Patricroft, attorney.
Harvey, G., Leigh, Essex, plumber.
Short, J., Exmoor, travelling tea-dealer.
Finch, W., Pyfield, Essex, innkeeper.
Wyer, W., Attleborough, Norfolk, boot maker.
Pigney, E., Norwich, bricklayer.
Richardson, W., Norwich, shopkeeper.
Wickens, S., Tonbridge-wells, corn dealer.
Riley, J., Hooton Pagnell, Yorkshire, bootmaker.
Andrews, J., Herts, miller.
Burton, W., Halifax, Yorkshire, boxmaker.
Lee, Elizabeth, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper.
Lee, Elizabeth, Oxford, cork cutter.
Olive, W. J., Heathfield, Sussex.
Bates, D., Thoroton, Nottinghamshire, miller.
Oliver, W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.
Calvert, T., Exeter, professor of music.
Roberts, J., Goudhurst, Kent, dealer in wood.
Wynn, J., Downham Market, ironmonger.
Curry, W., Bolton-le-Moors, photographic artist.
Wells, F., Chelmsford.
Coleman, W., Northampton, baker.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

Stubington, W., carpenter, Winchester.
Archer, J., farmer, South Shoebury, Essex.
Goones, the Rev., Stratford.
Smith, W. H., and Smith, M. B., merchants, Chespeids.
Beardshaw, C., licensed victualler, Sherborne-lane, City.
Granger, S., baker, Murray-street, Hoxton.
Youngman, S., timber merchant, Albert-villas, Hackney.
Vandrant, C., stationer, Stratford, Essex.
Grayson, J., Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.
Gutobed, R., baker, Lock's-fields, Walworth.
Hirshfield, R., printer, Clifton-street, Finsbury.
Golding, F., beer-shop keeper, Bermondsey.
Wood, J., haberdasher, Woolsey-road, Islington.
Brags, R., builder, Trafalgar-street, Walworth.
Mills, G., cab proprietor, Radnor-street, Chelsea.
Hatherly, E. A., tailor, Southampton.

Wincocom, A., grocer, Kimbolton.
Wilson, H. C., corn factor, Southtown, Suffolk.
Pintoff, J., grocer, Cannon-street-road.
Beardall, W., painter, Nottingham.
Stubbs, H., cornfactor, Winchester.
Dobson, T., journeyman plasterer, Blackburn.
Richardson, J. W., painter, Wincolmlee, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Peagan, E. C., solicitor, Bicester.
Webb, J., late of Emeth, Norfolkshire.
Ward, W., cab proprietor, Birmingham.
Baggott, W., innkeeper, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
Trevor, W., baker, Birmingham.
Bridgen, J., stationer, Wolverhampton.
Parker, W., farmer, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.
Parrish, J., basket maker, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
Bannister, J., Liverpool.
Carraway, J. J., baker, Bathaston, Somerset.
Metcalfe, B., beerhouse keeper, Middleborough.
French, T., shopkeeper, Gorleston, Suffolk.
Phillips, T., publican, Chester.
Jackson, M., travelling glazier, North Shields.
Wheatley, J., mariner, Camboise, Northumberland.
Padbury, E., tailor, Minster Lovell, Oxford.
Bailey, R., tailor, Hastings.
Goymour, W., farmer, Suffolk.
Wile, J., gunsmith, Stafford.
Thornhill, P., dealer in coal, Stone Field, Stafford.
Dobson, H., bleacher, Bolton, Lancashire.
Smith, C. H., commission agent, Manchester.
Whitelaw, grocer, Briton Ferry, Glamorgan.
Cunningham, J., horse dealer, Stowey, Somersetshire.
Sanderson, H., timber merchant, York.
Drury, W., merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Middleton, S. A., licensed victualler, New Holland, Lincolnshire.
Nicol, J., coal merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Humphreys, H., merchant, Hendy Towyn.
Corkhill, T., cabinet maker, Liverpool.
Russell, W., grocer, Portmouth.
Allen, A., bricklayer, Denay Bottom, Kent.
Higginbotham, R., steel meller, Sheffield.
Davenport, W., cab driver, Leamington.
Collis, E., accountant, Bristol.
Stanley, W., baker, Hulse.
Lomas, S., canvasser, Stratford.
Lomas, T., Stratford.
Thwaite, P. S., grocer, Hulme.
Harley, W. H., confectioner, Todmorden.
Hayward, G., farmer, Gondhurst, Kent.
Hall, J. T., general dealer, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch.
Jackson, J., ironmonger, Romsey, Southampton.
Leach, M., wine merchant, New London-street, City.
Heathcott, G., builder, Haverstock-hill.
Wilkins, A., architect, Borough-road, Southwark.
Kaufman, K., slipper manufacturer, Cannon-street-road, St. George's East.
See, T. H., coal weigher, Limehouse.
Siderman, L., cap manufacturer, Manchester.
Fletcher, G. W., salesman, Manchester.
Hayes, N., brewer, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.
Worrall, J., joiner, Congleton, Cheshire.
Usher, G. H., late photographic artist, Carlisle.
Squires, E., licensed victualler, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire.
Brown, G., draper, Wigan.
Hoskin, S., bootmaker, Plymouth.
Growthor, C. F. W., clerk, Canterbury.
Bastford, J., marine store dealer, Birmingham.

GRATIS AND POSTAGE FREE.—A Clearance Sale Catalogue of New and Popular Books, the published prices of which vary from 1*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*, now reduced in price, commencing at 4*d.* up to 23*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* All new and warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid. S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Indigestion.—Diseases of the Skin.—Indigestion, in the variable temperature of winter, is apt to produce cutaneous complaints, with fever, restlessness, tainted breath, and great depression of spirits. The cause and the consequences of these disorders can be speedily and radically removed by the use of Holloway's medicaments. The Pills should be taken in doses sufficient to act on the system without distressing it, while the Ointment should be freely applied to the parts of the skin affected, and also rubbed over the stomach and liver. The Ointment not only cleanses the skin, but acts beneficially on all subjacent organs, whether superficial or deep. Holloway's Pills purify the blood and regulate the liver and kidneys.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 2.

In consequence of the excited state of political affairs, holders of wheat generally demand a smart advance on last week's rates, which to a certain extent, checked business; some sales were however made to country dealers for good sweet foreign wheat, at an improvement of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr on the currency of Friday last. The supply of English wheat was again small, and was cleared off at an advance of 1*s.* per qr. Flour of all kinds is held at higher rates; but not much has been done in it. There is a slow trade for barley, and malting must be written 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr cheaper. Beans and peas without alteration. Owing to contrary winds, the arrival of foreign oats last week was small; and there is nothing fresh up this morning. There is decidedly a firmer feeling in the trade for this article to-day, and in some instances rather higher prices were realised.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 50 to 64		Dantzic ..	62 to 76
Ditto White ..	60 68	Konigsberg ..	56 74
Lins., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	58 66
Yorkshire Red ..	59 64	Mecklenburg ..	58 66
Rye ..	36 40	Uckermark, Red ..	58 66
Barley, new, malting ..	32 36	Rostock ..	60 74
Chevalier ..	35 40	Silesian, Red ..	58 67
Grinding ..	28 31	Danish and Holstein ..	52 63
Distilling ..	33 36	Petersburg ..	64 62
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,		Odessa ..	25 39
and Suffolk ..	50 68	Riga and Archangel ..	64 62
Kingston, Ware, and		Rhine & Belgium ..	58 66
town made ..	50 68	Egyptian ..	—
Brown ..	52 58	American (U.S.) ..	58 69
Beans, mazagan ..	34 38	Barley, grinding ..	27 28
Ticks ..	33 38	Distilling ..	32 35
Harrow ..	35 42	Beans—	
Pigeon ..	43 46	Friesland ..	36 41
Peas, White ..	40 45	Holstein ..	36 41
Grey ..	36 39	Egyptian ..	36 38
Maple ..	40 44	Peas, feeding ..	40 43
Boilers ..	40 45	Pine boilers ..	43 45
Oats, English, feed ..	20 25	Oats—	
Scotch do ..	23 27	Dutch ..	20 26
Irish do., white ..	19 22	Jahle ..	—
Do., black ..	19 22	Danish ..	21 2
Flour, town made, per		Danish, Yellow feed ..	21 2
sack of 280 lbs		Swedish ..	21 2
Households ..	48 56	Petersburg ..	23 2
Country ..	40 44	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.—	
Households, new ..	45 47	New York ..	28 2
Norfolk and Suffolk		Spanish, per sack ..	—
ex-ship, new ..	40 43	Indian Corn, White ..	3
Olive-seed, per cwt. of		Yellow ..	—
112 lbs. English ..	—	Carraway-seed, per cwt. —	

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 9d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

For the time of year, to-day's market was moderately supplied with foreign stock, which moved off slowly, on easier terms. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably good, both as to number and quality, and those from Ireland and Scotland were in full average condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The top figure for Scots was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,240 shorthorns and mixed breeds; from Norfolk, 150 Scots; from other parts of England 300 various breeds; from Scotland 300 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 800 oxen and heifers. Notwithstanding that the supply was limited, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state. In barely last week's quotations. Downs and the best half-breeds sold at from 5s 4d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. The general quality of the sheep was very middling. We have to report a dull sale for calves, at about stationary prices, viz., from 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 11bs. There was very little business doing in pigs, at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 5 2
Second quality	3 4 to 3 10	Prime Southdown	5 4 to 5 6
Prime large oxen	4 0 to 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 4 to 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 to 4 10	Prime small	5 0 to 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 to 3 6	Large hogs	3 8 to 4 4
Second quality	3 8 to 4 4	Neatm. porkers	4 6 to 4 10
Buckling calves	21s to 30s.	Quarter-oldstore pigs	22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 2.

The supply of meat is somewhat extensive. The trade, as regards all qualities, is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 6 to 3 0	Small pork	4 4 to 4 8
Middling ditto	3 2 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 2 to 3 6
Prime large do	3 6 to 3 8	Middling ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Do. small do.	3 10 to 4 0	Prime ditto	4 0 to 4 2
Large pork	3 8 to 4 2	Veal	3 4 to 4 4

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Dec. 3.

TEA.—There has been a very limited demand, owing to the near approach of the public sales, which commence this day.

SUGAR.—A limited amount of transactions have been entered into, and but little change has taken place in prices. In the refined market dried goods are without any variation in prices.

COFFEE.—Sales progress quietly in most kinds of coffee, at late rates. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show an increase of about 1,600 tons.

RICE.—The business in this market for home consumption was very moderate, but for export there has been a fair inquiry, and prices are steadily maintained.

SALTSTREE.—Rather large transactions have been entered into for the better descriptions, and late rates experienced a slight advance.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 30.—Owing to the favourable weather we have lately experienced, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up, and that of fruit is still sufficient for the demand, with perhaps the exception of pears, which come chiefly from the continent and the Channel Islands. Grapes and pine apples are abundant. Of cauliflowers there is still a fair supply. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices about the same as last week. Cucumbers are not so plentiful, but are still sufficient for the demand. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Chrysanthemums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,574 firkins butter, and 3,437 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,734 casks butter, and 255 bales of bacon. The transactions in Irish butter last week were to a very limited extent without change in prices. The market ruling very dull. Fine American continues to meet a good sale, at 95s to 102s; other descriptions of foreign very depressed, and prices declined fully 8s per cwt; Dutch 98s to 100s, quality not being good. The bacon market ruled very quiet, quite a hand-to-mouth trade.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 2.—The receipts of home-grown potatoes to these markets, since our last report, have been moderately extensive. Good and fine qualities have sold steadily, but for inferior parcels the trade has been in a sluggish state, but have been but little changed in prices, compared with our previous report. The receipts from the Continent have been chiefly from France. York Regents, 100s to 130s, York Plukes 120s to 140s, Scotch do. 75s to 130s, Kent and Essex, 100s to 135s, Foreign 95s to 120s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 2.—The improvement noticed in our last report still continues, though, from the advanced period of the year, business has become restricted. The few fine samples of the new growth on hand are firmly held for full prices, and other sorts are in small supply. The demand for foreign hops has materially diminished; and the large quantity of inferior samples offering has caused a decline in the rates of fully 7s per cwt. Mid and East Kent, 180s, 195s, 220s; West of Kent, 147s, 165s, 185s; Sussex, 135s, 145s, 155s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 901 bales from New York, 274 from Ostend, 127 from Rotterdam, 52 from Bremen, 206 from Calais, 753 from Antwerp, 229 from Boulogne, 1,954 from Hambro', and 281 from Dunkirk.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 2.—This market was getting into rather an excited state for long combing fleece wool last week previous to the American news; but this has calmed down most marvellously, and we presume we shall now have a tranquil Christmas. Our stocks are by no means large; but as the home trade for our manufactured articles is by no means brisk, and on many accounts not likely to be so through the coming winter, we may not experience any great alteration in prices for some time to come.

OIL, Monday, Dec. 2.—Lined oil is less firm at 35s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape oil, cocoa-nut, and palm oils are in very moderate request, yet no change of importance has taken place in their value, compared with last week. Turpentine is quite neglected, and prices are nominal.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Nov. 30.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean Russian is worth 35s. per ton. Jute is in less request, and prices are maintained. Coir goods are a steady sale, and firm in value.

COALS, Monday, Dec. 2.—Market heavy, at a reduction on last day's rates. Huttons 15s 6d, Tees 18, Turnhall 16s 6d, West Wylam 14s 6d, Tanfield 14s, Hartleys 15s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 53; left from last day, 23.—Total 76.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 2.—Our market is dull, and P.Y.C. is quoted at 50s 6d per cwt. on the spot, and at 50s 9d to 51s for January to March delivery. Rough fat 2s 9d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock	20879	2901	51180	73848	45581
Price of Yellow Candle	51s 9d	50s 6d	50s 6d	50s 6d	50s 6d
Delivery last week	28s 6d	29s 1d	17s 2d	16s 7d	21s 7d
Delivered from the 1st of June	57785	57697	41771	49404	76070
Arrived last week	1163	6445	2491	5086	2036
Delivered from the 1st of June	81522	75394	80876	95008	64890
Price of Town Tallow	53s 6d	51s 6d	50s 6d	49s 3d	52s 9d

Advertisements.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, which are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, combine all the advantages of the chemically-prepared india-rubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and entirely prevent the numerous diseases caused by the use of impure metals, soft compositions, and other absorbing agents, in the use of artificial teeth, and from all metals being dispensed with, are easily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the Patient is by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. Mosely's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying, or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared in the solid form, a greatly increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus ensuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort, whilst from their close resemblance to the natural teeth, detection is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.

To be obtained only of Mr. Ephraim Mosely, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S S C O C O A

(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London," $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

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PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.

Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

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FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORNSHILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (300 miles).

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 3d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

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Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

SAVORY CUSTARD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, add rather better than half a pint of good beef-tea; mix and stir over the fire for five minutes, and then administer. This is a light yet invigorating kind of food to the debilitated stomach, which in its results will prove far more satisfactory than any preparation known.

NOTE.—This delicate custard may also be advantageously prepared with broths made from mutton, game, or poultry; for the correct preparation of which see "Francatelli's Cook's Guide."

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Beware to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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AGUE and DEBILITY.—The best remedy is QUININE, and the best preparation of this wonderful tonic is WATERS' QUININE WINE, recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," and the Medical Profession. Prepared solely by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London; and sold by grocers, chemists, and wine merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory, 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the empire.

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SOAP POWDER is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

CHEAP AND EASY IRONING

ASK for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN

SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace-dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham-palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.—Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents Wanted.

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Concentrated LIQUID BLUE for WASHING is an elegant preparation of the finest Indigo, which supercedes the objectionable use of Stone and Powder Blues, and imparts a rich, beautiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recommended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin whiteness so much desired. The article is constantly used in the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers, and Lace-dressers throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced. A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetrees' name.

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ALTHOUGH Baking Powders are as

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HOOPER'S highly concentrated LIQUID

ANNATTO for Colouring Cheese and butter produces a beautiful Golden Tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole Dairy of Cheese or Butter alike. It is an article of considerable repute amongst the largest and most experienced Farmers of the Grazing Districts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Germany, and is made from the Original Recipe of the late G. Darby (the Grandfather of Messrs. W. and J. Hooper), who was the first person that ever made it.—The genuine is now manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.C., who possesses the Original Recipe in Old Mr. Darby's handwriting.—Sold in Bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., by all Grocers and Druggists in the Cheesemaking and Buttermaking Districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excru-

ciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

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